The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Defeat of Lord Derby's Ministry.

ITS RESIGNATION IMPENDING.

Difficulties in the Way of a Peace Congress.

THE PLACE STILL UNDETERMINED.

Trial of the Irish Conspirators.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT GALWAY.

FURTHER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Consols 95 7-8—Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Capt. LEITCH which sailed from Liverpool at 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 2d April, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, which was advertised to leave Galway for St. Johns, N. F., also on the 2d inst., had to be detained for repairs, and her day of departure had been postponed till the 9th.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 31st March.

The U. S. frigate *Macedonian* remained at Alexandria on the 17th March.

THE VOTE ON THE REFORM BILL.

Details of the Debate—The Vote—Ministerial Movements—Speculations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, April 1, 1859.

The majority in favor of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S declaratory resolution respecting Reform, has proved larger than either side up to the last moment expected. Even bets were offered by the Ministerialists up to 6 o'clock last night that they would win; and I myself heard one of the most active of them declare some hours before that they could count upon upwards of 300 votes. Great exertions were made on both sides, and there have not been so many members in the House at a division for several years. Had the division taken place half an hour earlier, the majority would have been forty, Mr. W. BROWN, M. P. for South Lancashire, having been compelled by illness to return home before the close of Mr. DISRAELI'S speech.

The fortunes of the battle fluctuated frequently from time to time. Had the debate concluded on Tuesday, what is called the Stafford House clique, which includes the Cavendishes and Grosvenors, as well as the Gowers, would not have supported the amendment, but were disposed, like the members of the Fitzwilliam family and its nominees, to vote for the Conservatives. The probability of their doing so having got wind, every resource of private influence was set to work to recall them to their hereditary standard. Only let them help to beat the Tories first, and then they might endeavor to thwart Lord JOHN'S personal ambition as much as they pleased. After some demur and not without difficulty they were talked over, and consented to swell the triumph of their once honored, but no longer trusted chief.

Many other incidents might be mentioned which contributed to the result. Sir ROBERT PEEL happened to dine on Sunday last with his uncle, who is Minister of War. In the course of conversation the crazy Baronet intimated his intention of "having a turn" at the Whigs in the course of the debate. His caustic relative is said to have expressed a hope that he would not do so, inasmuch as though he might please ten, he would be sure to alienate twenty of his folk. Sir ROBERT said nothing at the time, but on rising from the table he muttered to a friend, "I think I must pay the General off for that;" and accordingly he made a speech last night which was vehemently in support of Lord JOHN'S resolution. On the whole, about thirty Liberals voted with Ministers. Of these, ten were Catholic members for Irish constituencies. The scene of excitement during the division and immediately afterwards was almost indescribable, and the Speaker, who is a sensitive and nervous man, found it impossible for some time to hear the meaning of the various appeals made to him, and betrayed great uneasiness in his position.

It was understood that the adjournment of the House till Monday was meant to give time for consideration as to the course Ministers were to pursue, and to enable them to complete certain arrangements and make certain appointments previous to their vacating office. The Cabinet was held this morning, after which *Lord Derby went to the Palace and tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues.* What is to follow no two persons are agreed.

If Lord JOHN RUSSELL be called on to form a Government, as is generally anticipated, his task will be beset by infinite embarrassments. The Palmerston Cabinet, with the exception of Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS and Lord PANMURE, are, it is understood, agreed to remain faithful to their late chief, and are resolved either to come in together or to stand aside. Lord CLARENDON, knowing that he is not likely to be asked, takes care to tell everybody that he would not, under any circumstances, act under Lord JOHN. Lord PALMERSTON himself would not, I have reason to think, make any personal difficulty about doing so; but the numerous section that adheres to him, and several of his late colleagues, deprecate strongly his accepting any secondary post. This counsel he might, perhaps, overrule, but he is not likely to desert those who have stuck to him in adversity. All this renders it no easy matter to find room for newer and more popular elements in the proposed administration, and yet without such the thing would be ridiculous and intolerable. There is, besides, an insuperable repugnance on the part of the more conservative Whigs to act with a man like Mr. BIGHAM; yet nothing is more certain than that if he be thrown over, after having coöperated efficiently in turning out the Tories, he will speedily find a way of helping to bring them in again.

The veteran negotiator in Cabinet-making, Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, has a plan, as usual, cut and dry. He would have Lord JOHN take a Peerage, and enter the Upper House as Premier, and give the lead of the Commons to Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, filling up his Cabinet with such Peelite and Whig materials as he could find, and leaving out Cambridge House and Stafford House altogether; these latter to play the magnanimous, and support him during the rest of the session independently, in order to enable him to carry some some sort of Reform bill. But this is simply a plan to un-Whig and speedily destroy him. The exigency of circumstances might doubtless enable him to scramble through the remainder of the parliamentary year, but his government would have no party character, no internal cohesion, and no external support in the country that would enable him to make head against the Palmerstonians and Derbyites, between whom, in point of principle, no essential difference now remains. Sooner than bestride such a broomstick of a policy as this, I believe Lord JOHN would rather give up the task for the present, and allow Lord DERBY to reconstruct his Cabinet and bring in another bill, promising to aid him in carrying it. In this case it is understood that Mr. GLADSTONE would become Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. His speech in the recent debate defending nomination boroughs on the regular old Tory principles that were in vogue five-and-thirty years ago, strongly indicates the tendency of his ambition in such a direction. It is indeed incomprehensible how a man of his genius should go out of his way to theorize in the Tory sense about rotten boroughs, unless he had some object of ambition in view. Mr. DISRAELI would in that case go to India as Governor-General, the post of all others which he is known to covet.

The exchange of leaders would be a highly advantageous as well as agreeable one for the Conservative Party; and many disinterested onlookers believe that it would be about the best thing that could happen for the real interest of the Liberals.

Newspaper Accounts.

On the 31st ult. the debate on the Reform Bill was resumed, and the House of Commons presented a scene of great excitement, as it was generally believed that a vote would be taken on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resolution. 621 members were present, and the galleries were crowded. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Mr. ROEBUCK, and others spoke in opposition to the bill, and in favor of RUSSELL'S amendment, and Mr. DISRAELI wound up the debate with an elaborate and impressive speech in defence of the Government scheme and in denunciation of Lord RUSSELL'S unprecedented course, which, he claimed, prevented the discussion of the measure on its merits, and jumped at once to the details. Mr. DISRAELI'S remarks were listened to with great attention, and when he concluded the House divided, with the following result:

For the amendment	330
For the second reading of the bill	291
Majority against the Government	39

The announcement of the vote was received with vociferous cheers.

The resolution was then put as a substantive motion, when Mr. WYNN moved an amendment to it in favor of the ballot.

After tumultuous discussion, this proposition was negatived by a vote of 326 to 98. And the original resolution of Lord JOHN RUSSELL was carried without a division.

The House then, on motion of Mr. DISRAELI, adjourned till Monday the 4th.

Upon the division, the *Globe* says:

"The Liberal deserters to the Tory ranks numbered 35 (counting Liberals of all kinds.) The following are the names: W. B. Beaumont, J. Blake, Geo. Bowyer, John Brady, John Brocklehurst, J. M. Debrett, Sir T. Colebrooke, M. E. Corbally, Joseph Creek, E. B. Denison, Lord Elcho, Sir A. Elton, Lord Euston, Sir R. Ferguson, A. S. Finlay, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, W. J. Garnett, W. H. Gregory, J. H. Gurney, Thomson Hankey, J. L. Heard, Hon. G. Heathcote, Right Hon. E. Horsman, Lord Lincoln, Joseph Locke, E. MacEvoy, John Francis Maguire, Sir D. Jephson Norreys, J. H. Philipps, Sir A. Ramsay, J. Richardson, M. Tucker Smith, C. Tottenham, J. Stuart Wortley, and Marmaduke Wyvil. Of these seceders one is Mr. CASEY, who has on the paper a notice of motion in favor of manhood suffrage. The Conservative party numbered almost their full strength—about 230. Two Conservatives, Lord HOTHAM and Capt. GRAY, voted against the second reading of the bill. The house mustered 628 members, including tellers, and the Speaker—we believe an unprecedented gathering, except that by which Mr. ASHCROFT was elected Speaker by a majority of 317 to 310 over Mr. MAXWELL SYRES. In the great division which ejected Lord DERBY'S Government in 1852, the numbers were 309 to 286, or a house of 595, including tellers and Speaker.

In the House of Lords on the 1st inst., Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, asked whether any measures had been taken to procure the admission of salt from India into the Chinese Empire?

Lord MALMESBURY said that no instructions had been given to Lord ELGIN on the subject. Finding, however, that salt still continued a contraband article in China, recent instructions had been sent out for the purpose of obtaining some remission of the existing restrictions.

Lord DERBY said that he trusted the House would not construe his silence as to the important division which had taken place in the House of Commons into indifference; on the contrary, he regarded it as a most serious occurrence. It had rendered it necessary for him to meet his colleagues at an early hour that morning, and he had afterwards had an audience with her Majesty. He had not received the sanction of her Majesty to any course he might advise. The present state of affairs was so critical that he should best consult the convenience of their lordships and the gravity of the occasion if he postponed till Monday all further statements on the subject. On that day he hoped to lay before the House what advice, in a crisis of such importance, he and his colleagues had felt it their duty to lay before her Majesty, and the course which, with her Majesty's sanction, they proposed to adopt.

The House then adjourned.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st the Chancellor of the Exchequer left Grosvenor-gate, and proceeded to the residence of the Earl of DERBY, in St. James'-square. The right honorable gentleman remained in consultation until ten minutes to 12, when they left together, and walked across the Park to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's official residence, in Downing-street. At 12 o'clock a Cabinet Council was held, at which were present the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, General Peel, Lord Stanley, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Lord John Manners, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, and Lord Doncoughmore.

During the whole of the morning the clubs were crowded with members of both Houses of Parliament, and other gentlemen who take an interest in political affairs. It is confidentially stated by all parties that the noble Earl will not venture upon a dissolution of Parliament, but that after the Cabinet has closed its sittings, he will proceed at once to Buckingham Palace, and announce to Her Majesty the resignation of his Administration. It is confidently stated that Lord JOHN RUSSELL will be sent for, and that he will at once consent to form an Administration, having Lord PALMERSTON as Foreign Secretary, Sir RICHARD BETHELL as Lord Chancellor, Sir JAMES GRAHAM as Home Secretary, Mr. MILNES GIBSON as President of the Board of Trade, and Sir G. C. LEWIS as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. HEADLAM, Q. C., as Attorney-General, and Mr. EDWIN JAMES, Q. C., as Solicitor-General. In the event of this arrangement being carried out, there will be a double election for the borough of Marylebone, as Sir BENJAMIN HALL will doubtless be the First Commissioner of Works under any Liberal Administration that may be formed.

Various speculations were afloat in regard to the course Ministers would adopt, but it was supposed that nothing definite would transpire until Parliament reassembled on the 4th.

The *Herald* (Ministerial) remarks that, on taking office last year, Ministers were aware that, whenever their opponents thought fit to combine, they must be outnumbered. Under these circumstances the defeat can scarcely be considered important. Ministers possess the confidence both of Parliament and the country. Many of those who supported this factious motion declared in explicit terms that anything was preferable to the return to power of either Lord J. RUSSELL or Lord PALMERSTON.

The *Daily News* says that the pertinacity with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the bill, would countenance the expectation that either a dissolution of Parliament, or a resignation of Ministers, was more likely than the introduction of a new bill by the present Government.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Lords CANNING and ELPHINSTONE Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

The London *Times* announces the creation of three new peers, and says it is a very legitimate act on the part of Lord DERBY before resigning office to recommend to the Queen certain gentlemen of his own party for election to the peerage. The new peerage Sir CHAS. MORGAN, of Tredegar; Mr. EGERTON, of Tatton, Cheshire; and Col. GEORGE WYNDHAM, of Petworth. There was also to be a promotion of Lord DERBY'S followers to the ranks of the Baronetcy. The following names have been mentioned in the latter connection: The Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Disraeli,) Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Col. Taylor, Col. Forrester, and Mr. William Deedes.

STATE OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Aspects of the Peace Congress—Visit of Count Cavour to Paris—An Austrian Semi-official Commentary—A Russian Declaration of Sympathy for France.

A dispatch from Paris states that, according to reliable intelligence, the Austrian Government had refused the proposition that Baden should be the place of meeting for the proposed Congress. The French Government is said to have consequently left the choice of the town to Austria, reserving only the condition that it must be in communication with Paris by railway and telegraph.

The Dresden *Journal* states that the five Powers may be regarded as having agreed to the preliminaries of the Congress, that the day of meeting will probably be April 20, but that the place of meeting remains unsettled.

A dispatch from Paris, dated Friday, the 1st, says: "The following is the present position of political affairs: Piedmont is not to be admitted into the Congress as one of the great Powers, Austria and Russia having formally protested against her admission on any other terms than those allowed to the Italian States. The same two Powers have also demanded that Piedmont should not be suffered to enter the Congress immediately on its commencement, and, as a matter of course, should only be permitted to take part in the deliberations when called upon to do so.

The preliminary conditions on which Austria insists render it even doubtful whether the Congress will be feasible, one of the conditions being that Piedmont should disarm, which she positively refuses to do.

The Paris letter-writers were mainly engrossed with speculations as to Count CAVOUR'S visit and its consequences. He is reported to have reached Paris full of doubt and misgivings, but after his interview with the Emperor he became quite buoyant, and according to rumor had declared that he had then no apprehension of the future, and in fact that he was "master of the situation." CAVOUR was believed to be bent on war, and it was reported that he would not leave Paris till the admission of Piedmont to the Congress was settled one way or the other.

The review of the army of Paris had been definitely fixed for Sunday, the 3d April. All the regiments would be complete, every recruit having been called in.

It is said that all officers in Paris on leave of absence had received orders to join their regiments.

The Paris Siècle suggests that the question of war or peace should be submitted to the vote of the nation. It argues:

"It would be very easy to ascertain whether the real public opinion does not imperiously demand the triumph of French interests over Austrian interests. Let an appeal be made to the nation; let, for instance, the Legislative Corps be dissolved, and it would be seen, provided the electoral field were left free, that not a deputy would be elected without having made a clear and candid profession of faith in favor of Italy against Austria. Or let a plebiscitum be submitted to the French people—who, after all, is sovereign—to ascertain whether it desires that Italy should be abandoned; its reply would be unanimous. It is our duty to prevent error from being spread without contradiction. In the name of our country, we protest against those who seek to falsify public opinion. The country is entirely in favor of the emancipation of Italy and of the humiliation of Austria. At the proper moment it would prove this by its energy and sacrifices; it would not contradict its entire history for the pleasure of a few Bourse speculators, of a few religious fanatics, and of the two or three survivors of the various systems of policy to which France has successively been subjected."

The Italian refugees in Paris had, by deputation, complimented M. CAVOUR, and assured him of their sympathy for his cause. M. CAVOUR received the deputation very graciously and assured them that he was perfectly satisfied with the result of his visit to Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that notwithstanding the accelerated and notorious preparations for war, the French journals have greatly moderated their tone, and that this has been done on an invitation from the Minister of the Interior.

PREPARATIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes, March 29:

"*I cannot say that much is hoped from the Congress.* The reason is simply this: The annexation of Lombardy is the real and only object Piedmont has at heart. Austria, it may be presumed, will refuse to listen to any such proposition; and NAPOLEON III., whose Imperial crown is a permanent protest against these treaties, will hardly consent to ratify them if they are once called in question. Be this as it may, M. CAVOUR returns to Turin more contented than when he left it; but if he is satisfied with the Emperor he is quite the contrary with the Ministers. M. WALEWSKI says that he will be one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress. M. THOUVENEL, or M. DE BOURQUENEY, or M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, is spoken of for the second. The manful stand made by M. WALEWSKI against the adventurous policy which France condemns might lead one to conclude that the views of the Plenipotentiary will be those of the Minister. This, however, does not necessarily follow in the present case. M. DELANGLE, for instance, is the most pacific of all possible Ministers; and yet in his circular to the Prefects (a second circular, the existence of which I doubted, was not, I am assured, ever issued) he spoke as if the war trumpet was no stranger to his lips. M. WALEWSKI'S continuance in office, notwithstanding the divergence of opinion from his master, is not extraordinary under the circumstances; but it would be strange if he were forced to do at Baden, or wherever the Congress is to be held, what he has opposed in Paris.

"In the meantime there is a movement in the department of the army. Troops are expected from Algeria, though that Territory cannot be left totally without protection. I am told that the regiments at home have orders for a fourth battalion; that is to say, in place of two war battalions, they are to have their last, the fourth, remaining in dépôt."

The well-informed and accurate correspondent of the *Globe* says, in his letter of March 27:

"*Whatever may be the amount of delusion in London as to the hope of peace from the Baden Baden Congress, such hallucination does not exist at Vienna, nor at Turin, nor at Paris. The whole object of Russia, in perfect understanding with France, is here believed to put Austria completely in the wrong, by eliciting a formal exhibition of the obstinacy which hitherto was only felt in the subject. Inferences of this diplomacy.* So little does the Emperor here count on obtaining the slightest concession from Count BUOL that the French Ambassador accredited to the Court of Vienna, M. DE BOURQUENEY, does not think it worth while resuming his post, and is gone to enjoy perfect leisure at his chateau near Blois, the business of the Embassy being left to an attaché, M. DE BARNEVILLE. The arrogant tone of the Court organs (*Gazette d'Autriche* and *Ost Deutsche Post*) is such a flagrant obstacle to any chance of agreement that *Le Memorial Diplomatique*, the Paris organ of Austria, is instructed to rebuke its Vienna collaborators, and to denounce the insulting language used against France as well as Piedmont."

The correspondent of the *News* writes on the 29th:

"The general feeling to-day is one of great uneasiness. *It is openly said in the antechambers of the Tuileries that war is inevitable. The hangers-on of Government boast in an insolent tone of the alliance between France and Russia, and threaten all Europe.* A few Russian regiments in *echelon* on the Prussian frontier, would, they say, be quite sufficient to keep all Germany in awe, while France was pursuing her victorious career in Italy."

Notwithstanding the accelerated and notorious preparations for war, the French journals have greatly moderated their tone. The explanation of this phenomenon is found in the following paragraph published by the *Indépendance* of Brussels:

The chief editors of the Paris journals received a notice two days back that the Minister of the Interior would receive them at 9 o'clock the next morning. All were punctual, and being introduced, one after another to the Minister, heard from him that he had sent for them, not to give them orders, but a friendly counsel as to the conduct which the Press would do well to observe under existing circumstances. When the great Powers were about to assemble in Congress to deliberate on the measures best calculated to secure the maintenance of peace, the Press, he thought, would do well to abstain from any irritating discussion on the questions which were pending, and from attacks against any of the Powers forming part of the Congress. M. DELANGLE concluded by observing that, in giving his recommendation, he only appealed to the patriotism of the French journalists.

AN AUSTRIAN COMMENTARY.

The *Ost. Deutsche Post*, of Vienna, considered a semi-official organ, contains the following:

The invitation given to Count CAVOUR to visit Paris is the subject of political conjectures of all kinds, the general supposition being that it is connected with the participation of Sardinia in the Congress. We know not whether it be true that France supports the admission of Sardinia; but however that may be, we are firmly convinced that *Austria will never consent that Sardinia shall thus enter into the circle of the great Powers.* As is already well known, Austria laid down as the first condition of her consent to the Congress that Sardinia should disarm. The cabinet of Vienna having given to the great powers a formal assurance that she had no intention of attacking Piedmont, there is no longer any motive for the latter to assemble troops, form free corps, &c. Behind all that lies concealed the idea of preparing arms for the revolutionists, and of invading at a given moment the territory of her neighbor. Under these threatening circumstances it is impossible that Austria can enter into a Congress. Diplomatic negotiations of this kind ordinarily last for a long time. Must Austria during that period have an army always ready? Can the great Powers deliberate in peace when they will be incessantly under the menace of a war which may break out at any moment in Italy? The disarming of Sardinia ought then to take place before the meeting of the Congress. That disarming is not a question to be decided in the Congress, but a preliminary condition of its being held—a condition which all those who sincerely desire peace will find just and reasonable, especially as Austria will disarm her troops in the same proportion. When Sardinia shall have returned to her normal state, the Congress may meet and deliberate on the questions in dispute. The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle prescribes that all the States whose interest may be debated in a Congress shall be heard. If, then, the interests of Sardinia be touched on, she will be invited to the Congress; as will also Tuscany, Naples or Parma, if the interests of those States be concerned. But with what right does Sardinia put forth the pretension of taking her place among the great Powers? In the Congress of Paris, we can understand that she should have figured, because she took part in the war in the Crimea. That was not, however, a happy thing for the country, for it has excited the ambition of its Government. Is it desired to render permanent that unreasonable ambition? The admission of Sardinia as a sixth great Power would be with reason considered by the other States of the same rank as an alteration of their European position. Why Sardinia? Why not Bavaria or Sweden, which are not inferior to her in power and extent? Why not Spain, which is superior to her in every way? Would this preference be given to Piedmont as a reward for her revolutionary policy, or would it have for object to secure beforehand a double vote to France? Austria has given her consent to a Congress of the Great Powers. If it be sought to bring Piedmont into it, the former will be released from her word. Austria certainly has not consented without some difficulty; but she has made the sacrifice in order to show that she would not be an obstacle to the peace of Europe; but the preliminary conditions must be accomplished. *The Congress is not, therefore, possible, unless Sardinia commences by disarming, otherwise the meeting would only be a chimera or a snare.*

RUSSIA DENOUNCING THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

The St. Petersburgh *Gazette*, of March 20, speaking as the organ of Russian opinion on the present state of Europe, takes ground openly in favor of France and Italy, and against Austria in the strongest terms:

"The writer sets forth by stating that the Italian question cannot be much advanced by any concessions that Austria will make. In order, he contends, to deliver Europe permanently from the threat of conflagration and continued troubles, it is absolutely requisite 'to take the bull by the horns,' and to get the Austrians out of Lombardy. All milder measures, such as the recalling of garrisons, internal reforms, or the *quashing of private treaties, are mere palliatives.* The article proceeds:

'Let us admit that Austria consents to create a danger at home, and will grant political rights to Lombardy, what will result therefrom? First of all Hungary, then Bohemia and the Sclavonic provinces, will desire to be treated no less favorably than Italy, and by their own agitation will aggravate the internal dissensions of Europe. Austria has heaped up the measure of Italy's patience by her political conduct for these five-and-forty years; she can no longer hope to acquire any sympathy there, and, should she take the path of concessions, the demands made will increase to the maximum of the question, which is the complete independence of Italy.'"

This proposition is followed by an extension of the same line of argument, to the effect that by permitting Austria conditionally to occupy Italy, "you grant her the time, and even the right, to set about the enslavement of the Peninsula." Lord COWLEY'S mission, says the writer, will have no success, from the fact that the Italian question involves as a leading point the idea of independence. The article concludes thus:

"Moreover, let us not forget that the Emperor of the French has gone too far to recede; it would be as act incompatible with his character and dignity were he to do so. Let us also remember that if, at the commencement of the present century, France, notwithstanding her revolution, and her want of money and men, was able to make head against the whole of Europe, what would she not be capable of achieving when she is accompanied by the visible sympathy of Russia, and of every noble heart that desires the welfare of humanity.

Such being the state of things, only a strong and good will is wanting for Austria to remain hereafter nothing more than a poignant historical recollection in the memory of Italy."

This article has produced a very strong impression at Paris, because it argues a foregone conclusion on the part of France and Russia, pursuant to some secret understanding which must have been come to long ago.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British revenue returns for the quarter ending March 31 show a decrease of £820,000 upon the corresponding quarter of last year, which is more than accounted for by the reduction in the income tax. The result on the whole financial year is a net decrease of £2,400,000. But for the falling off of nearly £5,000,000 in the income tax there would have been a positive increase in the revenue of £2,500,000. The Customs returns show an increase on the year of fully £1,000,000.

The trial of 15 persons charged with being members of the Phenix Club—an illegal society—commenced at Belfast on the 31st; and in Kerry the second trial of DANIEL SULLIVAN (the Jury being unable to agree on the first occasion) was again in progress.

The visit of Signor GAVAZZI to the town of Galway, where the population is almost exclusively of the Roman Catholic persuasion, has been followed by a very disgraceful outbreak of religious fanaticism, which at one time assumed a very alarming aspect, and it appears that up to an advanced hour yesterday evening the excitement had not altogether subsided. The annexed account of the riots is published in the *Vindicator*, a Roman Catholic paper:

"The Italian lecturer arrived here yesterday. The nature of his opinions, or assumed opinions, and mission, may be guessed from this fact: that he was received by the ultra-Protestant saint, BROWNRIGG. He lectured in the evening at the school in Merchants' road. The subject, of course, was Italy and the Papacy, and the usual ardent declamation marked his discourse. His auditory was of the lowest class, and a considerable number of boys who assembled in the neighborhood of the convening place took up a chorus of shouting. This day the apostle of discord proceeded through the city, accompanied by Mr. BROWNRIGG, and met with rather a warm reception. This region is much too Catholic for these brothers. The saints were roughly handled, and GAVAZZI was obliged to take refuge in the Police barracks.

4 o'clock P. M.—The excitement has by this time risen to a high pitch among the lower order of the populace, and a number of Protestant clergymen and Scripture-readers who were assembled with GAVAZZI were hooted and pelted at with stones, sods of turf, and every description of missiles. The Rev. Messrs. ADAM, CALDWELL, LEWIS and M'MAHER received very severe treatment. A Scripture-reader, named O'CONNOR, received two blows from stones on the head, from which he is bleeding profusely; he took refuge in a shop, but the cries of the lads were so violent that he was ejected into the street, and under the shelter of a single Policeman ran for his life to the Police barrack, where he is receiving medical attendance. The Rev. Mr. CALDWELL, who was with him, ran off through the crowd, and, getting a little in advance of them, found shelter within the county gaol. In the meantime, GAVAZZI, who had taken shelter somewhere that no one knew where but himself, issued forth, and, accompanied by a clergyman, made a race out towards the west for the residence of the Rev. Mr. BROWNRIGG, and was hotly pursued by the great body of the infuriated crowd; but he had made his appearance in retreat before they had heard of it. As soon as they did, they rushed down in that direction, but by the judicious arrangements of the police authorities they were effectually cut off from pursuing him, which if they had succeeded in doing, the results would have been desperate, if not fatal. Forty policemen, with fixed bayonets, were drawn across the end of Dominick-street, adjoining Bridge-street, one facing in the direction of Claddagh, to prevent the wild denizens of that locality from joining the populace in town; the other facing into town, to prevent the pursuit of GAVAZZI. Fortunately the wooden bridge was closed of access to the west, the draw-bridge being out of repair, and it is thought GAVAZZI is safely housed at the hour we write. The Rev. Mr. MAUGHAN escaped without hurt, though he was obliged to be escorted home by Sergeant MUTVILLE. Where all the others have taken shelter we have not ascertained. The disturbance seems now nearly over, at the hour we are going to press, but the excitement continues very high."

BELFAST, Friday Night.—The Jury in the sedition trials are unable to agree upon a verdict and are now locked up.

TRALEE, Friday.—DANIEL SULLIVAN has been found guilty and sentenced to 10 years penal servitude.

A fearful explosion had taken place at CURTIS & HARVEY'S gunpowder works at Hounslow, near London. Seven men were instantly killed and many more were wounded.

The *City of Baltimore* brought out a late telegram briefly announcing that the Marquis of WATERFORD had been killed while hunting. The catastrophe occurred near Carrick-on-Suir, Kilkenny. The Marquis' horse fell at a small fence, and he was thrown with no great apparent violence upon his head. He was, however, found to be unconscious and died in about ten minutes. He left no issue and is succeeded in his vast estates by his brother, the Rev. Lord JOHN BERESFORD.

FRANCE.

The official monthly return of the price of wheat throughout France shows the average to have been 15f. 17½c. per hectolitre, being a decline of 6½c. on the average of the previous month.

A second division of the army of Algeria was shortly expected to arrive at Marseilles.

The Paris Bourse on the 30th and 31st was dull and rather lower, but on the 1st it became excited and firm at an advance of ⅜ per cent. The 3 per cents. closed at 68.50 for money and 68.45 for account.

Count CAVOUR left Paris for Turin on the 30th.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin state that the Prussian Government intends demanding from the Chambers a credit of twelve millions of thalers for increasing the navy and improving the defences of the coasts of the Baltic and of the North Sea.

RUSSIA.

The Russian soldiers on leave of absence are all reported to have been recalled.

TURKEY.

Constantinople journals confirm the statement that 20 battalions of troops and 80 guns had been dispatched to Shumla, and that another division would follow.

The Grand Vizier was very ill and his retirement was expected.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The details of the news received by the mails from Calcutta of the 24th February, and from Hong Kong to the 15th of February, add little of interest to the telegraphic accounts already published.

The United States frigate *Germantown* and the steamers *Powhatan* and *Mississippi* were at Hong Kong.

In the exports of tea from China to the United States there was an increase of 500,000 pounds over the same date last year.

The financial embarrassment of the Government is the principal topic of news from India.

COCHIN CHINA.

The accounts are to Jan. 30. The French Admiral had proceeded with the flotilla to commence operations in the south, and it was said that he intended to attack Saigan, a town which is regarded as the granary of the country, on account of the large trade in rice carried on from it to China. Hence was to be besieged as soon as the expected reinforcements arrived.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On Wednesday, the 30th March, the Stock Exchange exhibited a dull and drooping tendency, but without material change in quotations. On the 31st the market continued heavy and Consols gave way ⅛ ⅌ cent. On the 1st of April the market was steady, notwithstanding the Government defeat. Consols closed at 95¾ @ 95⅞ for money and account.

Money was in full demand at previous rates.

The Alliance (French and English) Bank was in course of being wound up. It was said that Mr. PRAGA, the *gérant* had departed for America, and that the accounts were in confusion, but that all *creditors would be paid.*

The Bank of England had lost £236,085 in specie during the week.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2¾d. Dollars, 4s. 8d.; American Eagles, 76s. 6½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 2.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "There has been a good steady demand from the trade, as well as on speculation and by export, throughout the week; holders, however, have met it freely of the full rates of last Friday." Brazilian and Egyptian has advanced ⅛d. @ ¼d. Some circulars quote a partial advance in American descriptions of 1-16d. @ ⅛d. With a good demand for the better qualities. The business of the week has been 48,000 bales, including 9,070 on speculation, and 10,070 for export. Yesterday, Friday, the sales were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 taken for speculation and export—the market closing steadily at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8¾d.
Middling Orleans	7¾d.
Fair Mobile	8¾d.
Middling Mobile	7¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 397,310 bales, including 202,000 American.

At Manchester the market was quiet, but without material change. Good qualities of Yarn were firm, but inferior, as also Manchester goods had a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. BARTHROP, STURGES & Co. report continued dullness in the Corn trade. At yesterday's market here there was the usual retail business done in all articles, without change in quotations, which are as follows: Flour, 19s. @ 22s. 3d.; Wheat—Red Western, 8s. 9d. @ 9s. 6d.; White, 8s. 7d. @ 9s. 6d.; Red Southern, 8s. 6d. @ 9s. 3d.; Yellow, 8s. 9d. @ 9s. 6d.; Corn, 37s. 6d. @ 40s. 6d. per cental.

Provisions—The best qualities continue firmer and would bring extreme rates. Pork dull. Sales of "Western Brunt," at 72s. 6d. Bacon unchanged. Very little inquiry for American. Lard—Nothing doing and quotations nominal. Tallow in limited demand at former prices.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other circulars report: Ashes in moderate request at 29s. 6d. @ 30s. for Pots, and 31s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar unchanged, but firmer at the close. Coffee scarce and firm. Rice in steady demand, and the recent improvement is fully maintained. Tea quiet but steady. Bark—Retail sales of Philadelphia at 9s. @ 10s., and Baltimore at 8s. Clover Seed quiet, but firm at the close. Linseed Oil in better request at former rates. Fish Oils quiet. Resin—Sales of the week 2,700 bales, at 4s. 6d. @ 4s. 8d. for Common, and 15s. for Fine. Spirits Turpentine steady at 41s. @ 41s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the Corn market without improvement. White American Wheat, 40s. @ 48s.; Red, 38s. @ 42s. Iron in fair demand and rather higher; Rails, £9 5s. @ £6 10s.; Bars, £6 @ £6 5s. Sugar opened quiet, but closed firm. Tea firm at full prices; Congou, 1s. 1½d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 42s. Tallow firm at 58s. @ 58s. 3d. for Y. C. Corn ran very firm, being strengthened by the advance obtained at the Dutch Company's large sales in Holland. Linseed Cakes in good demand; New-York, £10 5s. @ £10 10s.; Boston bags, £9 15s. @ £10. Fish Oils firm; Sperm scarce at £100. Linseed Oil steady at 29s. Rice very dull.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*Week ending March 29, inclusive.*]

COTTON active and fully 1@2 francs higher; sales of the week 14,200 bales, the market closing firm at 107 for Orleans tres ordinaire and 102 for bas. Stock on hand 147,400. Breadstuffs dull and favoring buyers. Ashes—Pots further advanced to 44f. @ 44.25f.; Pearls dull. Coffee very animated and decidedly dearer. Oils in limited demand at previous prices. Rice in less request, but steady. Sugar dull and prices barely maintained. Tallow and Lard dull and unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, Son & Co., report as follows:

"We have no change to notice in the market for American Securities; transactions during the week have been only to a very limited extent, and those chiefly in the Federal 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, at the price of 94 @ 94½.

The *Times*, of Friday, says: "In American Securities a further decline of ⅛ occurred in the shares of the Illinois Central, and quotes sales at 39½ dis."

THE LATEST PER EUROPA.

The Political Crisis.

LONDON, Saturday, April 2, 1859.

The *Times* says it was stated last night that in a very high quarter there existed a very strong feeling that a general election was a proper solution of the difficulty. The plea may be that the Parliament, which reforms itself, should be elected for the express purpose, and that so great a responsibility should be thrown on the constituent body; but thus far the present House has shown itself quite as competent to discuss and settle the question as any other House that might be returned. A general election is always an evil. It will be a great evil now without a necessity, without a reason, with hardly a pretence. It is stated, indeed, that, giving way apparently to resentment, Ministers are resolved to stand their ground till place 1 in a minority on a direct question of confidence, and in that case to appeal to the people. In other words, that they will not resign without a dissolution.

The *Daily News* says that a meeting of Lord DERBY'S supporters has been summoned for 1 o'clock today. It conjectures that Her Majesty must have assigned some special ground for hesitating to accept the resignation of Ministers, as there are probably few things which the Court is less disposed to view with favor than a dissolution of Parliament on any real party question.

The *Daily News* asks if Lord DERBY is prepared to tell his followers that, on the morrow of his defeat he placed his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty; that for reasons he will in due time disclose, he has consented to reassume the reins of power, but that to do so with dignity he must have an assurance from them that they would support him in a second attempt to legislate on the subject of Reform, with a view to which certain modifications of the existing Cabinet will be indispensable; and finally, should he be again intercepted, he is prepared at once to appeal to the country.

The *Morning Post* thinks it probable that Lord DERBY has not yet resigned his office, and equally probable that if he has suggested a dissolution to the Queen, that his proposition has been deemed undesirable in the present state of affairs. The *Post* says it will not be surprised if the noble Lord makes an appeal to his party to continue their support to him, and if he deem the critical state of Europe a sufficient justification for not hastily relinquishing office.

The *Morning Star* presumes it is scarcely possible after DISRAELI'S speech, that the present Government would undertake another Reform bill, framed so as to satisfy the conditions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resolution. Unless the House be contented to take the course of supporting a Government without any reform at all, it cannot see that their retention of office is possible for the present Ministers. The members of the Carlton Club are said to have already declared against a dissolution, and

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT

EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 89 AND 91 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting superior inducements and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores at Chambers st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in that, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles enumerated, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they will particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS.
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dannell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:
Waumsutta, Manufacturing Company,
Batesville, New-York Mills, Merrimack,
Lonsdale, Arkwright, Pocasset,
Nonnkeag, Paterson, Pepperill,
White Rock, Hebron, Cabot,
Metamora, Lawrence, Atlantic,
All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

FROM AUCTION,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings and Shirtings,
Quilts, Counterpanes and Blankets,
Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings,
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Below the cost of production.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

FROM AUCTION,
NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Barages,
Printed Lawns, Organdies and Brilliantes,
Challies, Delaines and Ginghams,
French, English and American Prints.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

FROM AUCTION.
RIBBONS,
Rich new styles for Spring and Summer.
BONNETS,
New styles English Dunstables;
Patent, Florence, Neapolitan,
Rough and Ready and Split Straw,
C. G. HOOK, (late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantes, and Cotton Fabrics of every description,
FOR SPRING WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Tassels, Bands, Loops, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
FULL ASSORTMENT,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Grand-st.

RICH SILKS AND ROBES,
Choice Paris styles. Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Latest Spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!
Large and fashionable assortment,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS!
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets and Medallions.
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels, Three-ply, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.

THE ORIGINAL JOUVIN'S
KID GLOVES.
The best Paris make, manufactured to order, in choice colors, and just received by
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal-st.,
near Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
BUFF
And WHITE do. do.
In stock or manufactured to order, by
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
291 Broadway, New-York. 291

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer this morning
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for Walking or Traveling Dresses,
In Cross-over, Plaids, Chene and other styles.
P. S.—TRAVELING SUITS OF MOULINE COTH,
including Sacque, made up, only $10 per suit.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Our stock of lace goods is replete with all the novelties of the season, comprising point sets, app lique sets, Valenciennes, Honiton, medallion and lace inserted sets, black lace shawls, flounces and mantles, &c.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicho'as Hotel.

ENGLISH BAREGE ROBES.
BAREGE ROBES, CHINTZ COLORS,
GRANADINE ROBES.
Barege and English Barages, in new and excellent styles, by the yard.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND ROBES,
IMPERIAL POULARDS,
CHALLIES,
PORTE DE CHEVRES,
And a great variety of entirely
NEW GOODS,
Just received by
LE BOUTELIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO., have just opened a superb assortment of new goods,
COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES,
THREAD LACE, POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
POINT LACE SCARFS, SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety, style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods,
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 397 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 361 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	90c. to $1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	75c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	56c. to 63
Cotton and Wool and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All Goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

RIBBON STORE.
No. 194 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.
A good quality of
BONNET TRIMMING RIBBONS for 25 cents per yard.
Also,
FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS, CRAPES, and other MILLINERY ARTICLES.
LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS
Now on hand at low prices.
Points at $5 to $20.
Mantillas at $5 to $200.
Also,
Veils, Birbes and Coiffures.
Fichuses, Centres
Of new and desirable shapes, selected for the best City trade.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 702 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL,
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WARREN PRINTS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designs and primest colors ever produced in printing these CALICOES will the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by offering the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES SELECTED, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
89 AND 91 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

NO. 582 BROADWAY.
NO. 582 BROADWAY.
We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS.
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will be sold cheaper than ever before during their term.
DAHLIA TRIMMINGS,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest styles)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 582 Broadway.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY,
NO. 42 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 18,
An elegant assortment of STELLA SHAWLS, with
FRENCH CAMEL'S-HAIR BORDERS.
All of the above goods are in New Designs, and imported expressly for the CITY TRADE.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
500 PAIRS,
in new and magnificent designs, will be opened
MONDAY, April 18.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, April 18,
A job lot of FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, from auction,
50 per cent. below regular prices.
Also, a job lot of CAMBRIC BANDS
Will be offered at great bargains.

FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS.
2,000 at $1 50 and $2,
received per Lebanon, will be offered at retail,
MONDAY, April 18.
These goods are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
800 Ladies' Embroidered Bashqes and Spencers of the very finest quality, at $6.
No. 513 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
1,500 Misses' Embroidered Cambric and Muslin sets, at 75 cents and $1, usual price $2 50 and $4 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT TUCKER'S,
A DEMONSTRATION of the
FLORAL KINGDOM, at Retail,
WORTH RECORDING;
WORTH RECORDING;
NOT A SPRINKLING,
NOT A SPRINKLING,
BUT A DISPLAY
of unusual magnificence—popular and full of interest to the INTELLIGENT MILLION.
FLOWERS APPARENTLY ANIMATED
From $5 per bunch down to 25 cents per bunch.
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Fashion.
From $20 per set down to 50 cents each.
For that happy occasion,
For that happy occasion,
the Veil is indispensable.
the Veil is indispensable.
ROSES, ROSES, ROSES,
Buds at 50 cents per stem.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS,
for the Toilet,
are ever an attraction; its name is legion.
At No. 361 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
On Rich STELLA SHAWLS,
BAREGE and SILK ROBES,
Figured SILKS and BAREGES,
FOULARD SILKS, &c., &c.
LEWIS HAVILAND & CO.,
No. 101 Chambers st., New-York,
Will offer to the Trade,
for this week,
10,000 Rich Broché and Painted Bordered STELLA SHAWLS at the greatest reduction ever before known.
Fine All-Wool STELLA SHAWLS $1 25 to $1 50 each.
The very best deep BROCHE bordered do., from $3 50 to $3 50 each, worth double the price.
BAREGES and other goods at the same wonderful reduction.
Call and see them before you buy.
The SHAWLS were bought at a peremptory auction sale, and were never known to sell so low before.
The price regulated on the best
STEEL HOOP SKIRTS.
Call and see them before you buy.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
1,000 Ladies' and Misses' Parasols, slightly soiled, at $1, worth $3 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 587 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Fresh from auction—choice ribbons 25 cents per yard, regular price 44 cents.
Blond Edges in great variety, black and white by the dozen yards.
Point Applique Laces suitable for trimming, $3 and $4, regular price $6 and $7.
Veils, Flouncing, Points very cheap and good.
Ladies' Dress Caps, Handkerchiefs, Mourning and Illusion Goods, made in such style and taste as even astonishes the trade.
Ladies' and children's Bajon's Kid Gloves, Mits, Mastene Gauntlets in Silk, Thread and Kid.
RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at
edway.	HINES, ELKINS & FULLER.	457 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.,
A. HEADDEN,
No. 291 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and taste now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
500 Cases NEW AND HANDSOME PARIS AND LYONS DRESS GOODS, Viz.
DOUBLE SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED SILKS,
GRENADINES, BAREGE AND GRANDIY ROBES,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS AND PERCALES, by the yard.
In all comprising the most Extensive and Elegant Variety
OF NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES,
that have ever been offered in this market.
Received per recent steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Several thousand cambric and Swiss bands, from 75c. upwards. Also, a large lot of bullion sleeves at greatly reduced prices; embroidered handkerchiefs, sets with flowing sleeves, breakfast sets, &c.; fine French embroidered collars at $1 50, positively half the cost of importation. No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A CARD TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.—WM. SIMMONS returns his sincere thanks to them for past favors, and wishes to inform them that he will make a great opening of Spring and Summer Millinery at his new and spacious show rooms No. 637 Broadway on Monday, April 18th.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50, and 17-spring $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $9 per dozen; 14-spring $11, and 16-spring $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 381 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
of the latest Paris styles, which they will open this morning, No. 769 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNES,
No. 131 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND BUFF WINDOW SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER PERSIA,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
A large assortment of
CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
1,000 dozen KID—superior make.
300 dozen TAWNEY SILK and LISLE THREAD.
500 Dozen KID, SILK, and LISLE GAUNTLETS.
Also, a large lot of ALEXANDRE'S KID for Ladies, with a complete assortment of HOSIERY, which the Ladies are especially invited to inspect.

LEGHORN BONNETS
For $2 each,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO. HAVE IN STORE MORE colored French leather gaiters and English cloth gaiters, new goods, from Messrs. Polak, Hermsen & Co., of London, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY, No. 67 Walker-st.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
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ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. Brownlee & Son, Principals. The Summer term of 12 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Have facilities for manly sports and a physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 39 Nassau-st.

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DAULDING INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 28 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, R. I.—The 4th Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 45 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
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THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAW, Jr., No. 1,017 Broadway.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl as chambermaid or waitress, in a private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of references, for the last six years. Call at No. 156 East 14th-st., 2d door, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would do light chamberwork, or would take charge of one or two grown children. No objection to the country. Can produce good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 404 West 16th-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EFFICIENT middle-aged lady as housekeeper; understands the care and management of a large establishment, either a public or private one. Can give the best of references. Address A. C., Box No. 284 Times Office, for one week.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has good City references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 127 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, SOME family wanting to do in her own place; she thoroughly understands it, and can give full satisfaction; use no tricks or starching and ironing. Call at No. 146 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and chambermaid; no objections to go in the country; thoroughly understands her business; give years' City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 65 3d av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, who perfectly understands her business. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 48 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and sew. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 12th-st., 2d floor between 5th and 6th avenues.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good City reference; has lived a year in her last place. Apply No. 87 6th av., top floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to teach small children the English branches; best of references as to character and ability can be given. Call for two days at No. 223 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND to assist with children; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of plain sewing; is a respectable Scotch woman. Apply at No. 1,060 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; has three and a half years' reference from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 204 3d av., between 20th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a widow who has served in that capacity; could she have her child with her, four years of age, moderate wages expected. Address Mrs. PERRY, Broadway Post-office, New-York, care of S. Lockwood.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and to do light chamberwork, by a very competent woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging. Call at 234 25th-st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 192 7th-st., 1st floor, front room, between Avenues B and C.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE general housework of a small family. A girl who can give first rate references may obtain a good situation with liberal wages. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 162 32d-av., to Mr. VANIER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PERSON as wet nurse. Inquire at No. 231 3d-st.

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WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUations; the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the most satisfactory references as to character, sobriety and industry, and is fully qualified to perform all the above. Address G. J., Box No. 301 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without children, a situation as coachman and groom; one who perfectly understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; can give the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address A. B. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIgent young man, a Protestant, aged 20, a situation to go in the country as coachman and gardener; has lived a number of years in the above capacity; will come well recommended, and knows his business. Call or address for two days, A. A., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references; country preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, A PROtestant, a situation a short way in the country, as coachman and gardener; has lived a number of years with his last employer in the above capacity; can come well recommended, and knows his business. Can be seen for two days at the Bible House No. 14 Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN, a situation as gardener and agriculturist; none need apply who do not require a first-rate gardener; has worked a nursery on shares the last three years; has a relative competent to manage a dairy. Address E., at Mr. Martin's, No. 73 Catharine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; one who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; will assist in gardening if required; can come highly recommended from his last employer. A note addressed to M. C., Box No. 206 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a thoroughly competent young man, who understands horses; has a thorough knowledge of hot and cold grapery, flowers and vegetables; can give the highest testimonials as to capability and sobriety. Call or address T. M., No. 73 Bleecker-st., for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTEEL young man as coachman to a single gentleman or a small family; will be found capable and obliging; would act in the capacity of valet to a gentleman about to travel; has the very best of City reference. Address, for three days, S. E., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; any one in want of a trustworthy man, call at the house of his last employer, No. 10 West 20th st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to L. M., care of Madame A. Alvizet, No. 100 Broadway, will receive immediate answers for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Scotchman who has filled respectable situations in this country; is well acquainted with the care of horses, and can come well recommended. Call or address at Campbell's, harness-maker, 60 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of first-rate qualities; understands the care and management of carriage and horses thoroughly, and will be found very obliging. Can be well recommended. Address C. M., Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTANT, 24 years of age, a situation as coachman and gardener, or in any other capacity which will afford him a living. Call, or address, A. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIgent young lady of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation in the capacity of saleswoman in a millinery, fancy or confectionery store, or as lady's companion, housekeeper or governess; the object desired is to secure a permanent situation more than salary. Would leave the City. Communications addressed to M. N. E., Station D, 8th-st., until the 1st of May, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as chambermaid and hairdresser, or chambermaid and seamstress; gets up fine washing and ironing in superior style; does all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; will be found most willing and obliging; would prefer a place in some family where she has lived before; best City references for the above duties. Please to send a card. Can be seen at No. 111 36th-st., near 7th ave., first door, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; has lived most of her time in the City and cities of all kinds; has a very smart boy 14 years old; can do any kind of light work in City or country. She won't take moderate wages if she may come with her; will be found careful, upright and obliging. Call at No. 139, Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all its branches perfectly; yet wants to take charge of a house in the City during the absence of the family in the country for the Summer, being a Protestant; excellent City references. Address No. 28 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse; or will take charge of a lady from its birth; or would take care of children from their infancy. Any respectable family wishing such a person the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 24 2d-av., near 20th-st., third story back room. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; she understands dress-making, and is of a willing disposition; or would take the whole care of one or two children; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 301 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one to cook, plain cook and washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and seamstress; gets up fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references; a place together would be preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid; understands fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would go as laundress in a small private family. Has the best City reference. Has lived four years in her last place. Address or apply at No. 220 3d-av., second floor, back, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or grown children's maid and do plain sewing; would like to go to Paris, giving her services for the passage. Address immediately, care of J. Lafley, Box No. 183 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation as nurse, who can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to take care of one running about with it; also, has the best of City reference, and is very kind and attentive in sickness. Call at No. 121 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth; could bring it up by hand. Can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 23 21st-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, would assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City or country, for the Summer; one as nurse and seamstress, quick with the needle; kind and attentive to children; wages $6 to $7. Also a regular laundress, can do up linen in a magnificent style; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 210 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress or chambermaid, and do all kinds of fine ironing, fluting, &c. Will be found fully competent to discharge her duties faithfully and give satisfaction; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; she is competent to take care of an invalid lady or children; would go in the country for the Summer or would travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days from 1 to 3 o'clock at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork if required; is willing to travel for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS chambermaid and waitress, by an experienced and obliging girl; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies fine clothes and all kinds of fine washing and ironing; has most unexceptionable City references; will try to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, who is accustomed to go out by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has the best of City references. Can be seen by sending a note to No. 170 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; is a neat sewer; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 68 East 29th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, and understands fine washing and ironing, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dressmaker, with a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing and hairdressing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering. The best City reference. Call No. 203 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; has had the entire charge of children for several years; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for a few days at No. 130 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; good City reference given from her last place, where she lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 123½ 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 7th av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands making good bread. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 12th-st., in the rear, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, very reliable and trustworthy, a situation as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a girl of excellent character, neat and obliging; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 205 7th-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and family sewing; understands both situations; is very obliging. Has good City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good reference, and no objection to a nice place in the country. Call for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl with a family about going to California. Can be seen until engaged at No. 146 Varick-st., near Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands cooking all kinds of good and healthy deserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; best of City references given. Call at No. 139 6th, Mark's-place, 6th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 372 6th-av., Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework; has good City reference. Apply at No. 302 East 16th-st., between Avenue A and B, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call, until engaged, at No. 703½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable young woman; satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 35 West 13th-st., top floor, between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation; is a first-class cook; satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to travel with a family as nurse, or to wait on a lady. Apply at No. 179 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as waiter or chambermaid; has 7 years reference from her last employer. Apply at 1,038 Broadway; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT MORRIS COHNERT'S new office, No. 624 Broadway, 20 cooks, 15 chamber maids and waitresses laundresses and 25 girls for general housework. No office fee charged till engaged. Mind, No. 624 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVEry other kind of servants may always be found at the rooms of the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 2d and 4th ave. French and German cooks, nursery governesses, nurses, &c., on hand. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants at MORRIS COHNERT'S establishment, No. 624 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c. All orders punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant man who fully understands his business; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country; has no objection to go any distance in the country or to travel. Can be seen by leaving a note with R. O. W., for three days, at Samuel Leary's, No. 639 University-place, opposite the Library, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man of 15 years experience in this country; practically acquainted with greenhouse plants, grapes, vegetables, &c., having had the management of a long experience in planting of fruit and ornamental trees; seven years in one place; best of City references; has a wife and small family. Address a note to W. E. G., Box No. 288 Times Office, which will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM ALBANY, a situation in some respectable family; he would or would have no objection to travel with a family, or would take care of an invalid; or would take care of one horse and do the waiting besides, if required; is both neat and tidy; is of very steady habits; can come highly recommended from his last place. Direct to J. O., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant young man who understands the care and management of horses and carriages and harness, and has no objection to go in the country; is willing to make himself useful on his employer's advantage; the best reference can be produced from his last employer. Address J. Y. Y., No. 66 University-place, at Wm. Leary's, harness maker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young Scotchman, thoroughly conversant in every department of the business, greenhouses, grapories, &c.; is a steady, active man, not afraid of work, and feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to any one who may employ him. References unexceptionable. Address A. F., at the Seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage. The best of reference can be produced from his last employer. Address JOHN L., Box No. 285 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical man; has a thorough knowledge of hot and cold grapery, green-house, flower grounds and vegetables; is an excellent propagator; will be found to be a trustworthy and capable man, as his reference in this City will show. Address G. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, a situation in a private family, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly the care and management of horses; is capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, if required; best of City references as to character and capability. Address P. H. N., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener, by a single man; has lived two years in his last place. He can refer to his late employer in this City. Any lady or gentleman in want of such a man, will address J. O., Box No. 219 Times Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American boy, in any legitimate business; is accommodating and industrious; very best of reference. Apply or address A. B., for four days, at the news depôt, between 27th and 28th sts., in 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation to take charge of carriages and horses, and to assist in the care of a garden; is well acquainted to both employments. Address W. D., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED——A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; any one in want of a trustworthy man call at the house of his last employer, No. 10 West 20th-st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, BY A Protestant man (single,) to take charge of a vegetable garden; he understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and would be willing to take care of horses; any one in want of a trustworthy man call at the house of his last employer, No. 10 West 20th-st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business perfectly well, and can work in a garden if required; can be recommended by a gentleman whom he had the honor to serve for four years. Any gentleman requiring his services, can address a note to M. M., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 YEARS OF age, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and assistant gardener, or in any other capacity which will afford him a living. Call, or address, L. D., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; has the best of reference; can be seen at his present place. A note addressed to R. A., No. 27 Lafayette-place will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom and coachman, to go in the country; can give the best of reference. Address J. D., No. 14 6th-st., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN a situation as butler, or to travel with a gentleman as valet and waiter. Be for more unexceptionable. Age 28. Address No. 128 6th-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO procure a good situation for his coachman; is a first-rate driver and groom, honest and sober and can be trusted implicitly. Address J. B., for two days, Box No. 201 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, as coachman and groom; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address D. S., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last places. Apply at No. 62 University-place, for two days, or at No. 677 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man to go in the country as groom and coachman; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 4 8th-st., Bible House. Inquire for J. D.

TO MACHINISTS—WANTED, A PLACE FOR an active healthy boy, to learn the trade of machinist; a place in the country preferred. Address W. C. E., for two days, at No. 20 Beach-st., New-York City.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PRAlogue & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1048 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, THIS AFTERNOON, April 18, in going from Wall-st. to the Park Bank, a certificate of stock in Hydraulic, for fifty shares, of one hundred dollars each, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The finder will receive the above reward on the leaving of the owner producing the certificate at No. 50 Gold st. or No. 192 West 23d st.
CHARLES H. DELAVAN.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD LOCKET WITH THE initials of a lady in it. The locket is richly engraved and opens with a spring, similar to a watch. Supposed to be lost between 42d-st. and McGomb's Dam. Any one returning the same to No. 104 William-st. will receive $10 reward.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FOREMAN—A FIRST-rate machinist and tool maker, one that can take charge of a small shop and keep accounts of work and tools in a gas fixture establishment and manufactory; must come well recommended; to a good man a steady job will be given; also, a good dancer of brass castings wanted, one able to do other light work. Inquire at No. 151 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the management of a grape-house and grapery, industrious, intelligent, and capable to improve the grounds on a nearly new place, a short distance up the Hudson; second-rate man need not apply; to a competent man a permanent situation and liberal wages will be given; references would be given to a single man. Address, with particulars, Box No. 126 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—20 MEN TO TAKE THE NAMES FOR a Directory.—Apply at the Merchants Clerks' Registry Office, No. 19 Broadway. Situations procured for respectable men. No commission in advance. References to first class houses. No connection with any boarding-house. Hours from 9 to 5 o'clock. WM. J. MEDFATH.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A DENTIST COMPEtent in mechanical and surgical dentistry, at M. & A. PETERSE'S, No. 156 Bowery. Applicants by letter will state their age, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, the wages required and their references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CORRESPONDENT and general clerk; must be a rapid and good penman. None need apply except those who can give the exceptionable reference and are willing to work at a moderate salary. Address stating terms, reference, &c., H. R. C., Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED—A LAD FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, in a banker's and broker's office; he must be intelligent, and of good habits, and reside with his parents. Address Box No. 3,018 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE the charge of a nursery, with several small children; her meals will be sent to the nursery; she must be a neat seamstress. Call at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM A short distance from the City; a German who speaks English and has some knowledge of gardening preferred. Call at No. 41 Bethune-st., this day.

WANTED—A NEAT AND COMPETENT WOMAN as lower girl, to do the work of a plain family; one who will be steady and interested for her employer. Protestant preferred; wages $7. Call at No. 154 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED PROtestant woman as nurse for several children. Unexceptionable references required. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 416 6th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE; ONE WHO will reliable City reference. Call after 10 M. at No. 60 8th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 164 Post-office.

$5 TO $50 CAPITAL—WANTED MEN OF good address to sell a new and very superior article of window fastenings, which will pay large profits, and large sales can be made. Inquire at No. 45 Cliff-st., up stairs.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT TWO EXPEienced Retail Carpet Salesmen.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor of a modern house, containing two parlors and three bedrooms, may be obtained by two gentlemen and their wives, or a party desiring such accommodations. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and an unexceptionable table, are to be obtained in a house which has the advantage of a fine location for all seasons, and most especially for the Summer months. Call on or address M. R. S., No. 22 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, with board; also, back parlor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Family private; gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 175 West 26th-st., sixth door east of 8th-av.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN HENRY-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry, desires to let with partial board, the rooms on the second floor to single gentlemen. References exchanged. Address P. D. E., Box No. 775 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of parlors, on the first floor, to rent, with board. Also, other rooms suitable for families and single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Inquire at Nos. 9 and 11 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

BOARDING—HOUSE IN WEST 38TH-ST.; GOOD room, private family, would take a pious gentleman and wife to board. Members of a Congregational or Presbyterian Church preferred. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 691 Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 56 Troy-st., between Abingdon-square and 4th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR without board, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at No. 66 East 21st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 24 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, at No. 12 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., to let to a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 41 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING—NO. 37 10TH-ST., TWO DOORS EAST of Union-square, a pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, can be obtained at No. 151 East 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. Location unexceptionable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING AT NO. 22 UNION SQUARE.—TO LET with board, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor.

BOARD IN EAST BROADWAY.—GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms, including the large front room on second floor, at No. 63 East Broadway. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A private family, where all the comforts of a home may be found; a large airy room, having a fine water view; location unexceptionable; for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits, this will be found a desirable opportunity. Address COLUMBIA-ST., Box No. 141 Times Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a small family where there are only a few boarders at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with large front room, 2d story, and two gentlemen in 3d story. Also, a hall room, gas and bath in house. Apply at No. 248 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO ROOMS FOR TWO gentlemen, between 7th and 2d ave., and Houston and 23d-sts., from the beginning or middle of May. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 100 Post-Office, Jersey City.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had on application at No. 79 Sands-st. Possession given about the 15th inst.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 26 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY DESIRING BOARD will find a suite of four rooms (second floor,) in a private family at No. 48 Livingston-st.—a pleasant Summer location; or two small families may be accommodated. Possession given after May 1.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; also, a parlor and extension room. References exchanged.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A NEATLY FURnished room and bedroom, with convenience of water, bath and closet attached, will be let immediately to a gentleman, with breakfast, if desired; also, arrangements can be made for the ensuing season for bachelors requiring first-class accommodations. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A CHOICE OF VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS on second and third floors, neatly furnished, with full or partial board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, for the season; bath, gas, &c. Stages from the door, and convenient to 6th-av. cars. References required. Apply at No. 147 Clinton-place, between 6th and 7th ave. Also, a large unfurnished parlor on first floor.

A SMALL FAMILY IN WEST TWENTY-NINTH-street, near Broadway, occupying their own house, would let a furnished room to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with partial board. Members of Evangelical Churches preferred. Particular reference given and required. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 3 607 Post-Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TOGETHER OR SEPArately, the entire second floor of a first-class house, pleasantly located, in the XVth Ward, near Broadway, either furnished or unfurnished. Also, a pleasant room for a single gentleman. Address NELSON, Box No. 1,156 Post-office.

19 UNION-SQUARE—TWO SINGLE FRONT rooms to let, with full or partial board; house newly furnished; all the modern improvements. Also, one suite of rooms to let from 1st of May. Breakfast from 7 to 9; dinner at 6 P. M.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE ROOM WITH board by a single gentleman, in a quiet family; where there are no boarders preferred. Location between 2d and 5th ave., 4th and 23d sts. Terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 967 Post-office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—TWO GENTLEMEN can find a suite of front rooms, neatly and cheaply furnished, with all the modern improvements; the most desirable location in the City. Breakfast, 7 to 9. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—SUITES OF SINGLE FURNISHED rooms to respectable business men and their wives, or single men. None others wanted. Apply at the Colliseum House, No. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.

WANTED—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM WITH board, in Brooklyn for a gentleman and his wife, near Fulton-av., not over five minutes' walk from City Hall. Address G. H. T., Box No. 170 Times Office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND story, furnished or unfurnished, as desired, at No. 253 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

BOARDING.

NO. 261 FOURTH-STREET.—BOARD FOR gentlemen with rooms, where the pleasant time and comforts of home may be found. The location is decidedly central; quiet; convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6, the usual hour.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN of linguistic and of musical accomplishments, desires to board with a respectable private family in New York or Brooklyn. Address, giving necess

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, containing a complete digest of events in America and elsewhere during the past fortnight, will be issued Thursday (Wednesday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 6 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MISCELLANIES.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE—THE SONGBIRD—A FRENCH FLOWER GARDEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—FRANÇAIS—LENORE DE CHAMPENIX—LA CAGE DU ROI.

BOWERY THEATRE—CONCERTS BY MISSES—MISS FLORA—GRAND GYMNASTICS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—CHARLES DEVAL—HARRY MONTAGUE—THE IRISH IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—FUN EVERY EVENING.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—BROADWAY HALL, BOWERY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, &c.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] ..... 12 M.
[illegible] ..... 12 M.
[illegible] ..... 12 M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible] ..... 12 M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] ..... 12 M. and 3 P. M.
[illegible] ..... 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 3 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship Canada, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, April 19, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

Notice.

We are compelled this morning, in order to publish even the most essential features of the news which our readers have a right to expect, to cook over /our columns of advertisements which are in type for this morning's paper. Those persons whose notices are thus omitted, may receive back the money they have paid, by applying at the counter in the TIMES Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the morning of the 2d inst., arrived here yesterday. The news is of unusual importance. In the House of Commons on the 31st ult. the debate upon the Reform bill was closed, the division both upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL's resolutions and upon the Second Reading, resulting adversely to the Ministry. It was not known what course Lord DERBY would take. He announced on the 14th inst. in the House of Lords that on the 4th inst. he would make known his resolution definitely; and in the meantime both Houses adjourned. The impression seemed current that he would not resign, and possibly might endeavor to proceed without a dissolution. The War question had assumed a less encouraging aspect. There seemed to be a general distrust of the efficacy of a Congress to close the Italian issue; and indeed such were the preliminary demands of Austria, and such the attitude of Russia, that it appeared questionable whether any Congress would assemble. The impression had gained ground everywhere, except in England, that the action of Russia and of France in proposing and accepting the idea of a Congress, had been the result of a shrewd understanding, by which Austria was to be forced into a false position; and the responsibility of a war transferred from LOUIS NAPOLEON to FRANCIS JOSEPH. In the meantime, the armaments were urged indefatigably; and the excitement in Italy was approaching a crisis which war alone can relieve. The general news from the continent is of secondary moment.

The Cass-Yrissen Treaty, as amended by the Senate of Nicaragua, has not yet received the approval of the President. Secretary CASS has expressed to the Nicaraguan Minister his willingness to acquiesce in the modifications, but referred him to the President, in whom was vested the power of acceptance or rejection. Mr. BUCHANAN, after a careful examination of what is known as the "additional" article, which relates to the suppression of filibustering expeditions, declined giving it his approbation, preferring to suspend judgment until the arrival of Minister LAMAR, who is expected in Washington on the 28th inst.

By the arrival of the schooner *F. Taft*, Captain BURKEE, from Savannah in Mar. Jam., which port she left March 27, we learn that the insurrection among the negroes had been put down. A British steamer had arrived, and landed 280 troops for the protection of the inhabitants and their property. The objectionable toll-gates had not yet been rebuilt, but at a meeting of the Magistrates, held 26th, it was decided that it should be done at an early day. The ringleaders in the late affair had not been arrested. The port was quite healthy.

In the Sickles case yesterday, Judge CRAWFORD rendered his decision in favor of the admissibility of testimony proving habitual adultery on the part of Mr. KEY and Mrs. SICKLES. This evidence, he declared, should be admitted as explaining the declaration of the prisoner at the time of the killing—"He has defiled my bed." The testimony taken, including that of Mrs. NANCY BROWN, was mainly cumulative as to the fact of habitual adultery. Mrs. BROWN testified that she had repeatedly seen Mr. KEY and Mrs. SICKLES enter the house in Fifteenth-street, and asserted of her own knowledge that no other parties were ever in the house. Her cross-examination only tended, if possible, to make her testimony stronger. Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN testified to having visited Mr. SICKLES' house in 1858, during the absence of the latter, and to finding KEY and Mrs. SICKLES together in the study, with champagne, glasses, &c., on the table at which they were seated. Mr. HASKIN was the last witness examined. Judge CRAWFORD, at the opening of the Court dismissed the Grand and Petit juries for two weeks, which is considered as an indication of a belief on the part of the Court that the trial will occupy until that time.

The deputation of Winnebago Indians in Washington have nearly completed the purpose of their mission, and will soon return to their homes in Minnesota. They claim an award of bounty lands for certain warriors of the tribe, who rendered military service to the Government. Commissioner MIX has engaged to institute a search for documentary evidence in their favor.

There was very little disposition manifested yesterday by the Legislature to adjourn. In the Senate, a concurrent resolution was moved to terminate the session at 8 o'clock P. M. to-day, but it was lost. The Senate failed to pass the interest bill over the Governor's veto, the vote being 13 to 14, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The New-York Charter bill came up for a third reading, and was defeated for want of a constitutional majority. In the Assembly, the Pro Rata Freight bill was reported from the Grinding Committee, but the House refused to receive the report. All the Senate's amendments to the New-York TAX LEVY were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. A long debate took place on the item in the Supply bill, inserted by the Senate, appropriating $250,000 for the removal of Quarantine.

The Attorney-General has returned to Washington, to resume the duties of his office.

Bishop DOANE of New Jersey lies dangerously ill at his residence in Burlington, and fears are entertained that he cannot recover.

Murderous riots among the firemen of Philadelphia are of so common occurrence as hardly to excite remark in that city. One of a more than ordinarily serious character, however, occurred on Sunday, in which two or three individuals were shot, probably fatally. The riot grew out of the old grudge between the Shiffler and the Moyamensing Hose Companies. One of the men shot was ROBERT THOMPSON, Secretary of the Moyamensing Hose, and another was JOHN CAPIE, a runner with the Shiffler. A desperate fight occurred on the same day between the Reliance Engine and the Hunnape Hose Companies, in which several persons were very badly hurt. The police succeeded in arresting some half-dozen of the leaders.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery, to which was referred the subject of inquiring as to the nature of judgments in the tax levy. The Committee has found in the tax levy many judgments obtained against the City which, if just, the Committee says are county charges. Many of them have been pronounced unjust claims—among them the heavy bills for Stationery and Printing of McSPEDON & BAKER, which drew forth so much comment when they were first presented. The judgments of this character in the tax levy, reported by the Committee, amount to $24,818 62. Appended to the report was a resolution directing that counsel be engaged to make an application to the various courts for the purpose of reopening the cases where judgments have been obtained against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and which are applicable alone to the County, and that $500 be appropriated therefor.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening a protest was received from the Third-avenue Railroad Company against the passage of an ordinance directing that Belgian pavement should be laid in that avenue from Sixth-street to Sixty-first-street, and that one third the expense should be assessed on the Company. They deny that any part of their charter obliges them to pave streets through which their cars run, and say that they will resist legally the payment of any assessment to defray the expense of doing the work. A number of unimportant reports in favor of repairing fire apparatus and engine houses were adopted. A Committee consisting of Councilmen OTTERSON, VAN TINE and JONES were appointed to confer with the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention which meets in this City the 26th inst.

At a special meeting of the Police Commissioners, held yesterday, General-Superintendent TALLMADGE sent in a letter of resignation, which was accepted. The leading motive inducing to this step he gives is a disinclination to fill an office where he is but little more than a machine, which he considers has been his position under the Commissioners. The Board appointed him their counsel.

Yesterday, 2,100 bales Cotton were sold at unchanged rates. Flour, Wheat and Corn were moderately dealt in. Prices were essentially unaltered, save for Southern Flour, which advanced a shade. Pork was more sought after, while Beef was less active. Lard was in fair demand. The sales of Groceries included 1,100 mats Java Coffee at 14¼c. @14¾c.; 2,000 bags Maracaibo do., for export, on private terms; with 975 hhds. and 346 cerons of Sugar at steady quotations. Molasses and Rice were in moderate request. Fish and Linseed Oils were inquired for. Naval Stores were rather quiet. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The European Congress.

The halcyons must once more take wing; and the intelligent financiers who look to the movements of the European Governments for their inspiration in dealing with American interests, must once more begin to shorten sail.

Lord MALMESBURY's proclamation of peace in the British House of Lords appears to have been as we suspected that it would prove to be, rather premature. It is true that Austria has consented to take into consideration the propriety of appearing in a Congress of the European States for the purpose of submitting her policy in Italy to inspection, criticism and revision. It is also true that England and Prussia urged her to make this concession to the cause of peace. But it is not true that the calling of the Congress in question has yet been definitely decided upon; or that Austria has shown any disposition to take the notion up in the only form in which it can be of practical use, and by applying it vigorously, impartially and unselfishly to the settlement of the Italian troubles, restore quiet to the Peninsula and confidence to Europe. On the contrary, as the real gravity of the issue gradually develops itself, and as the ulterior purposes of the two great Powers, Russia and France, which have taken upon them the duty of bringing this matter to a definite understanding, are more plainly revealed, the tone of the Austrian Court and Cabinet grows higher and more haughty, and never, at any moment, since the memorable first of January had the prospects of a pacific *dénouement* for the present European imbroglio seemed so faint and shadowy as in the few days preceding the departure of the steamer which yesterday reached us.

The serious and secret difficulty of this imbroglio, no Congress can deal with, for it is a curious feature of the Italian, as it was of the Eastern Question, that each of the parties involved has just enough of right on its side to make mutual concessions and mutual forbearance extremely awkward and impracticable. Thus, for example, Austria, while she has admittedly gone beyond the letter and violated the spirit of the European settlements of 1815, in her relations with the lesser Italian States, has done so in obedience to a logical necessity of the position created for her by those settlements. So, in like manner, France, while she is merely insisting on a policy which every great Power in turn has urged upon Austria, has been obliged in doing so, to lay down principles which both England and Prussia find themselves forced to regard with an uneasy jealousy of their possible application to the Mediterranean possessions of the one State, and the Polish provinces of the other. Austria cannot concede enough to reassure Europe without abdicating certain attributes of her sovereignty: and France cannot recede without stultifying not only her own traditional policy, but the traditional policy of all liberal Europe besides. This dangerous, and as we believe, decisive characteristic of the present European crisis, is admirably put in the extract which we give to-day from the Russian journal, the *Gazette de St. Petersburg*. In this article, which is especially remarkable as the most resolute and open declaration yet made of the Russian sympathy with France, the positive ejection of the House of Hapsburg from Italy, with all its consequences for the rest of the Empire of Austria, is plainly stated to be the inevitable result of the movement of Europe. The refusal of Austria to accede to a European Congress, or her refusal, in case such a Congress shall be held, to suffer it to pass upon the real case at issue, will force pacific England and uneasy Prussia to abandon her to her own resources. This contingency the Austrian Government already seems to anticipate, and this the ancient monarchy of MAXIMILIAN and MARIA THERESA seems resolved to meet, sword in hand, and with a fearless front. But the skillful diplomacy of France, and the sternly subtle hatred of Russia, are evidently preparing for FRANCIS JOSEPH a storm more overwhelming than that which fell upon NICHOLAS in the Crimea; and there can be little doubt that in the near European future the great Viennese despotism is about to pass between the upper and the nether millstone. The questions whether Italy is capable of a second resurrection, and whether Italians can administer their own governments, on their own soil, as successfully as men of their race have managed the affairs of other people in other lands, may then be submitted to the only satisfactory solution, in the crucible of actual experience.

HELP WANTED.—The *Evening Post* seems fatigued by its own industrious mendacity, and calls in the aid of a zealous accomplice. It quotes the following from some small sheet which it has the happiness of receiving:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES seems to have a general retainer on behalf of criminals. It is pleading for the pardon of Mrs. HARTUNG and the canonization of DAN SICKLES, with the same energy that it displayed in apologizing for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and defending the prisoner SPERMES."

We have never urged, asked or desired the "pardon" of Mrs. HARTUNG, but only that out of regard for common decency she should be imprisoned for life rather than hung. Our efforts for the "canonization of DAN SICKLES" have been limited to protests against the brutal ferocity with which the *Post* clamors for his blood, in advance of trial and on grounds of personal and political hatred without reference to the degree of his guilt. Our "apologies" for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, [illegible] against the *Post*, [illegible] attempt to make money by publishing reckless inventions about her life. And our "defence" of SPERMES was simply an expression of surprise that with the evidence before them the Jury should have found him guilty. The *Post's protégé* is almost a match for the *Post* itself in the matter of calumnious inventions; and it has a thoroughly congenial passion for mangling the remains of the dead.

Our Mexican Relations.

Our new Minister to Mexico has made a capital beginning. He has shown that he understands the responsibilities of his position, and that he has the courage and the decision necessary to meet them. In the TIMES of yesterday we published the details of his recognition of the Juarez Government, including his address and the President's reply. Both documents were admirable in spirit and in tone. Mr. McLANE made no officious tender of advice or opinions as to the internal affairs of Mexico. He simply indicated the recognition by the United States of JUAREZ as the rightful President of the Republic; expressed the friendly sentiments which prevail in this country towards Mexico, and tendered his cordial good wishes to President JUAREZ for a vigorous, prosperous and beneficent administration. The reply expressed the confidence of the Executive in the justice of the path upon which he has entered, and in the steady progress of the country towards peace and settled prosperity.

Our special Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the early and exclusive possession of these important documents, cautions the American public, in the letter which we published yesterday, against expecting too great results from this step immediately. The country is still distracted, and the Liberal Party, by which JUAREZ is alone sustained, has much to do before it can obtain full and undisputed sway. But the moral support which has been given it by the United States will give it great strength, and encourage the great body of the substantial and influential classes in Mexico to rally to its support. It can not be disguised, however, that the results of the steps already taken will depend, to a very great extent, upon the wisdom and prudence of our own Government. The recognition of JUAREZ unquestionably gives us claims upon his Administration and upon the country which both will willingly recognize. But our expectations must not be inordinate nor our demands unjust. It would be folly to expect that *any* Government in Mexico will admit American troops upon its soil,—and we have good reason to believe that President JUAREZ will refuse to sell any portion of the Mexican territory upon any terms, or to permit the establishment or occupation of forts within the limits of that Republic. We trust, therefore, that our Government will perceive the wisdom of not insisting upon any concessions of this kind. It is quite possible that we might obtain a grant of the right of way through Sonora,—and even permission for our troops to cross the Mexican boundary in pursuit of hostile Indians. But beyond this it would be neither wise nor prudent for us, under existing circumstances, to push our demands.

What we need most of all are closer *commercial* relations with Mexico, and a stable, permanent Government there which shall preserve order and secure American citizens in the enjoyment of their just rights. We need an equitable adjustment of our claims against the Government, protection for the Tehuantepec route, and a new commercial treaty with essential modifications of the existing tariff. These we can easily procure if we are wise enough not to be too exacting. The new President is a man of ability, an eminent lawyer, of unimpeachable integrity, and thoroughly enlightened and patriotic in his views of the policy which the welfare of his country requires. Mr. McLANE has evinced admirable judgment and a wise decision of character in the prompt recognition of his Government.

PHILADELPHIA JEALOUSY.—The jealousy of Philadelphia has been excited by the circumstance of there being so many New-York lawyers engaged in the Sickles trial, while there is not one Philadelphian. The *Evening Journal*, published in that ambitious village, says:

"The correspondents of the New-York papers mention with great fidelity every indication of applause, and are at much pains to inform the public of favorable opinions which prevail of the eloquence, &c., of the defendant's lawyers. Judging from the very full reports brought by telegraph, there would seem to be no occasion for all this laudation. *Our ordinary trials elicit as good pleas as Mr. Brady has yet made.*"

This is touching Philadelphia on one of her raw spots. She values herself as much on her puns and lawyers, as she has always done on her reed-birds and butter. If Mr. BRADY accidentally made a pun, he was not aware, we presume, that he would have the ill luck to excite the envy of his brethren of the bar in the right-angled city.

Resignation of General-Superintendent Tallmadge.

The Commissioners of Police held a secret session at 1 P. M. yesterday. The following laconic communication was received:

OFFICE OF GENERAL-SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street corner of Elm.
NEW-YORK, Monday, April 18, 1859.

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners:

I hereby resign my position as General-Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

F. A. TALLMADGE.

The resignation was accepted, to take effect immediately.

Four patrolmen were dismissed from the Department for various causes. The above facts were given to our reporter by the chief Clerk. It was subsequently ascertained from a reliable source that a resolution was passed appointing Gen. T. the Counsel to the Board.

Gen. TALLMADGE stated that his reason for resigning was because the Commissioners usurped the executive control of the police, and made him "merely a conduit between themselves and the men for the transmission of orders."

The prominent candidates for the vacated office are said to be ex-Chief MAXWELL, Deputy CARPENTER and Captains LEONARD and HARTT.

Academy of Music.

The accession of Signor STEFANI to the forces at the Academy was welcomed, last night, by a good house, superior in point of numbers to what was expectable at this season of the year. The opera of the "Traviata" went off with much spirit, Signor STEFANI dividing the applause with Mme. GAZZANIGA, and in point of fact receiving an encore in almost everything he sung. There is opportunity for the vigorous vocalization of this artist in the *rôle* of *Alfredo*. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. THOMAS—Mr. ARDITI being indisposed.

On Wednesday—the last night of the season—the "Favorita" will be given, with GAZZANIGA, STEFANI and MORELLI in the principal parts.

Sporting Matters.

Yesterday the Spring trotting season over the Union Course, L. I., was opened with a trot, in which *Reliance, Senator*, and *Lady Finnegan*, were entered for a purse of $50—mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness, with the following result:

Reliance	1	2	3	1
Senator	2	1	1	2
Lady Finnegan	Distanced.			

Time—2:37¾; 2:40; 2:39¾; 2:42¾.

There was to have been a trotting and pacing match for $2,000—3-mile heats, in harness, between DARLING's b. g. *James Nixon*, pacer, and SANDS' bay mare, trotter. DARLING received forfeit.

A Stockholm paper states that Jenny Lind intends to visit her native land during the Summer, and has purchased a much estate in the neighborhood of the capital.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Departure of Lord Napier—Refusal of the President to Approve the Cass-Yrissen Treaty—The Belly Contract Not Rejected—Increased Treasury Receipts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

Lord NAPIER left here this afternoon, and expects to sail with his family from Annapolis to-morrow. Lord LYONS took formal possession of the Legation to-day.

Secretary CASS, on sending the Cass-Yrissen Treaty as modified, promptly expressed to the Nicaraguan Minister his approval of it, but said it remained with the President to say whether it would be acceptable. It was immediately carried to Mr. BUCHANAN, who, having examined closely the additional article, with its modification, declined giving his approbation, saying that he would suspend judgment until General LAMAR arrived, he being expected here on the 20th inst.

The Treaty was objectionable in what is known as the "additional" article. This provided that "the United States shall enforce their Neutrality laws, and prevent any armed expedition from leaving their shores for the purpose of invading the soil of Nicaragua." This article presupposed a dereliction on the part of the United States in enforcing these laws. To this our Government objected. The clause now stands back, as modified as we read, "The Government of the United States will do all in its power for the enforcement of her Neutrality laws, and the prevention of any armed expedition from leaving their shores for the purpose of invading the soil of Nicaragua." This article presupposes a dereliction on the part of the United States in enforcing these laws. To this our Government objected. The clause now stands back, as modified as we read, "The Government of the United States will do all in its power for the enforcement of her Neutrality laws, and the prevention of any armed expedition from leaving their shores for the purpose of invading the soil of Nicaragua." The clause without modification is similar to the Ouseley Treaty.

Señor PEZAS speaks in high terms of General LAMAR, and says that he possesses the respect and esteem of Nicaragua.

The Belly contract has not been rejected by Nicaragua, but the Senate was dissatisfied with some of its provisions.

The Paraguayan steamers will be ordered back to the United States to be coppered and repaired, after which they will be distributed among the Squadrons.

The Navy Board for examining the several Navy-yards reached Norfolk this morning, and will return here in a few days to make a partial report.

Surgeon BURNS, of the United States Army, has been tried by Court-martial for a violation of the Regulations, and the judgment of the Court was communicated to-day to the Secretary of War.

Secretary COBB says the Treasury receipts are far beyond the estimates, and as yet he has not found it necessary to touch a dollar of the Treasury notes authorized by the late law.

The Fulton Passed Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, April 18.

A side-wheel steamship with three masts and two smoke stacks, passed Cape Race at 10 A. M., Sunday. It was undoubtedly the U. S. Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WORDEN, from Havre and Southampton 6th inst., and which will be due at New-York on Thursday next. The arrangements of the Associated Press, for boarding steamers off Cape Race, will go into effect early in May, after which it is confidently anticipated that the news will be procured from a large majority of the vessels passing that point.

Fire in New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, April 18.

A fire at an early hour this morning destroyed NASH's carriage factory and the extensive stables of JOHN M. HATHAWAY and HATHAWAY and BEALES on Elm-street. Horses and vehicles were saved. The City Library building received a slight damage.

BOSTON, Monday, April 18.

In addition to the stables destroyed by the fire in New-Bedford, this morning, were several wooden buildings on Mechanics-lane, occupied by blacksmiths, carpenters and machinists; also A. J. ADAMS' billiard and bowling saloon on Elm-street. Total loss about $30,000.

Overland Express to the Gold Regions.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, April 18.

The first overland express left this city to-day, or Denver City, with the mail. Its departure was witnessed by a large concourse of people. Two coaches of this line will leave here daily hereafter.

Some small parcels of gold dust were received here.

Governor MEDARY leaves, to-day, for Ohio.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN AND THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company sent to the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a protest against the passage of an ordinance directing that Belgian pavement should be laid in that Avenue from Sixth-street to Sixty-first-street, and that one-third of the expense be assessed on the Company. They deny that any portion of their charter obliges them to pave streets through which their cars run, and say they will resist, legally, the payment of any assessment to defray the expenses of the work.

SUICIDES AND DROWNINGS.—The body of JOHN W. HUGHES, a young man who had been missing for several weeks, was found yesterday in the East River. A severe wound was on one side of his head. His pocket-book and its contents were untouched. He was on a visit to this City from Steuben County. CONRAD KOEHLER, a daguerreotypist, committed suicide on Sunday at his daguerrean rooms, No. 236 Houston-street, by swallowing some cyanide potassium. No cause is assigned for the suicide. He was once postmaster of his native town in Germany, Bensheim, in the dutchy of Hessen, Darinstadt. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE.—Dr. DERBYSHIRE has completed his analytical examinations in the Fourteenth-street poisoning case. He will submit his report to-morrow morning, at which time the Jury have been ordered by Coroner SCHMITTOTT to reassemble. The nature of the report has not yet transpired, but it is intimated that poison has been found in the bodies.

STATEN ISLAND MATTERS.—Officer BREWOORT, who arrived back from Quarantine yesterday morning, reports that the inhabitants of Staten Island in the vicinity of the Quarantine grounds were quiet and orderly. He does not apprehend any disturbance until after the adjournment of the Legislature. In anticipation of a disturbance one hundred Policemen are kept in readiness to proceed to Quarantine as soon as any indication of an intended attack upon the buildings shall be manifested.

THE QUARANTINE SANITARY CONVENTION.—The Board of Councilmen, at their meeting last evening, appointed a Committee, consisting of Councilmen OTTERSON, VAN TINE and JONES, to confer with the Quarantine Sanitary Convention, which will meet on the 26th inst.

A NEW STEAMBOAT FOR THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company have purchased a new river boat for use on the river above Minititlan, and she is now in New Orleans, where they are preparing to send her forward. She is a stern-wheel boat of light draft, and well adapted to the navigation of that river at any stage of water.

TAMMANY SOCIETY ELECTION.—Tammany Society last evening elected for Sachems and other officers the candidates reported by the Committee to the meeting at the Westchester House, held on Saturday last.

THE STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This steamship, Captain SHUFELDT, which left New-Orleans on the 12th, for New-York *via* Havana, is about due at this port. She is to ply regularly between New-York, Havana and New Orleans, and is advertised to sail from this port on the 27th inst.

SHIP-CARPENTERS' STRIKE.—Yesterday was the day fixed by the meeting of the ship-carpenters when the increase of wages should begin. A large portion of the employers have acquiesced in the demand ($2 25 per day) and there will be no occasion for a formal demonstration. The only difficulty complained of by either party is the little business doing.

"ANCIENT HIBERNIANS" CHARGED WITH OBSTRUCTING THE MAIL.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of sundry persons who formed a portion of the procession of Ancient Hibernians, on Saturday afternoon, on a charge of having obstructed the mails while on their way from the Post-office to the New-Haven mail train.

CERRO GORDO AND THE SCOTT LIFE-GUARD.—Yesterday the Scott Life Guard celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo, at which many of the members fought, by a parade in this City and a dinner at Hoboken.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT AND THOMAS JEFFERSON.—The Fifth Regiment paraded yesterday in honor of the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MISSING BOY.—An advertisement of a boy missing will be found in our columns, this morning. A reward is offered for his recovery.

ANOTHER PERSON.—We are requested to state that the Captain TOWNSEND, of Newport, R. I., named as master of the slave-schooner *Echo*, is not Captain ANDREW M. A. TOWNSEND, of Newport, R. I., who has at no time been engaged in other than lawful and legitimate trade, and has not been at sea for eighteen months last past.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Winding Up—The Interest Flogging—The Governor's Vote of the Interest Bill Sustained—[illegible] Appointed on the Appropriation Bill—[illegible] Charter Moving—City Railroads at the Bottom—Prospects of Adjournment—Many Hard Things Said.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 18, 1859.

There was an abundant quorum on hand this morning, and a disposition to pass some of the bills in both Houses before taking up the Appropriations. Incidental efforts were repeatedly made to raise the City Sanitary measure, but it was too far down to be lifted. In Assembly the (Assembly) bill allowing the Commissioner of Brooklyn, Stirling and Kolb-street between Conge and Van Brunt (it being 10 feet under water and within the Bile Basin) was lost, Ayes 30, Noes 36. The (Senate) bill requiring State officers to make their annual reports earlier in the year was passed, Ayes 79, Noes 9.

The Grinding Committee reported the pro rata freight bill—compelling railroads to carry freight at the same rates from any point within the State as they carry it through the State. After a brief but sharp debate the report of the Committee was disagreed to—Noes, 69; Ayes, 48—the railroads thus getting a little victory.

After an hour spent on the Appropriation bill, coming to closure in the Senate's amendments to the Pilot Commissioners are concurred, but otherwise swelling the amounts, the House non-concurred, and a Committee of Conference was appointed, spoiling two days' work, and fetching the final adjournment closer.

If the Supply bill, when it comes down, is non-concurred in, an adjournment *sine die* is likely to take place to-night. The Charter and the railroads prevail that are pulling back from tariff most desirable bill now.

The Senate spent a couple of hours discussing the Interest veto, and then sustained the Governor, 13 voting to pass the bill over his veto, and 14 to sustain His Excellency, it requiring two-thirds of all present to override the veto. The motion was then made to reconsider, and it was tabled. On overriding the veto, the following Senators voted aye: Messrs. Ames, Foote, Hubbell, Johnson, Lafin, Lansing, *Mather*, Nemes, Patterson, *Schell*, Prosser, Scott, *J. D. Willard*.

The effort to fix 10 A. M. of Tuesday as the hour of final adjournment failed. Ayes, 11; noes, 15.

The Senate then passed the following Assembly bills:

Jamaica Canal. (from back of Coney Island to Jamaica Bay.)

Long Island Railroad Supplementary (permitting the Company to terminate the road at Hunter's Point, and to ferry their passengers and freight across to New-York.)

The Southfield and Castleton School (No. 8) bill. Ayes, 28.

Buffalo College Charter, (as amended.)

For collecting Canal tolls. Ayes, 18.

They then fell to work upon the New-York Charter, and filibustered till the recess.

A few more votes of small bills are due—but that stream is probably almost exhausted. The Tunnel bill will probably be signed this afternoon. The River-street (Brooklyn) bill has already been signed. The Insurance Department bill as it passed takes effect Jan. 1, 1860—so that dig at Comptroller CRANDER is averted.

It was one year ago yesterday that MARY HARTUNG bought the powdered arsenic—ostensibly for her paramour to preserve stuffed birds with, but which was used to poison her husband with. It is a year next Thursday that he died. Yesterday I called to see Mrs. HARTUNG in the Albany Jail. She was in a large room—which, except that it was within a jail, was very comfortable. She sat reading the Testament; by her side was a copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES—on the wall, pinned up, a copy of FRANK LESLIE'S paper with the illustrations showing Mr. SICKLES' in prison, and the scene where KEY fell. She was dressed in a neat calico dress with a loose white muslin sack. She is really a very pretty German woman, quite tall, young and pleasing in her bearing. She at first seemed as she rehearsed the story of the poisoning, but when she came to talk of her children a blush spread over her face and neck, and at last she fell to weeping bitterly. Wednesday, the 27th inst., is the day fixed for her execution. Neither the bill nor the remonstrations concerning her have passed the Legislature. Still those who have taken an interest in her case hope that Governor MORGAN will respite her until after the trial of REMBAN, who also is confined in the Albany Jail,—and order that his trial be held at once. In a large hall opposite from Mrs. HARTUNG's room are WILSON and O'BRIEN. WILSON is under sentence of death for killing a canal man in a fight. He struck him a blow on the head, which knocked him into the canal. Then WILSON, with others, tried to recover him, but when the body was found, life was extinct. WILSON was sentenced to be hung, but it is thought that he will be pardoned. O'BRIEN is a drunken old fellow who killed his wife. Both the prisoners were in irons. The long hall upon which the cell doors look out is the place where the condemned are executed. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, April 18.

Mr. MATHER raised a point of order for the decision of the Chair, that when the New-York Charter bill comes up for a third reading, it cannot be passed until all the other bills are acted on, as it was introduced after the 30th March.

Mr. NOXON stated that the bill had been reported from the Committee 28th March, but it was a substitute for bills long before in their hands.

Mr. MATHER claimed that the bill in body and title was an entirely new bill.

The President stated he would decide the point of order when the proper time arrived.

Mr. AMES moved a concurrent resolution to adjourn to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M. Lost—11 to 13.

The consideration on the Governor's veto on the Interest bill was resumed after a long debate. The Senate refused to pass the bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 13 to 14.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, so that positively there is but little probability of the action being reversed.

Mr. SLOAN moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the first section.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER said the bill had been amended at the request and according to the suggestion of prominent citizens of New-York. It was now commended by all but a few office-holders. If the Democratic Representatives of New-York defeated it they must take the responsibility.

Mr. SLOAN—The Senate does not know what the amendments are.

Mr. KEY obtained the floor and spoke at length against the bill.

Several strong remonstrances have been received against the amendments.

After the passage of several private bills, the New-York Charter bill came up for a third reading.

Before the bill came to a vote, the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A Committee of Conference on the disagreements to the Appropriation bill was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Halsted, Schell and W. A. Wheeler.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Select Committee on such parts of the Governor's Message as relate to taxation and assessment had authority to make a report after the adjournment.

The New-York Charter bill being again announced, a motion to recommit was lost, and a motion to postpone its consideration one hour prevailed.

The bill in relation to planting oysters in Jamaica Bay was passed; also, the Brooklyn Public Park bill.

The New-York Charter bill was then again taken up for a third reading.

Mr. DIVEN moved certain immaterial amendments, which were adopted.

A vote was then taken, and the bill lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Diven, Foote, Halsted, Lafin, Lamont, Loveland, Noxon, Diven, W. A. Wheeler, Wooster, J. A. Willard, Williams, Republicans; and Johnson, American—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Brandreth, Burhans, Ely, Mather, Schell, Scott, Sloan, John D. Willard, Democrats; Hubbell, Paterson, Prosser, Truman, Republicans; and O. B. Wheeler, American—13.

The President announced the bill lost for want of a constitutional majority.

A motion to reconsider was tabled, and the Senate took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Monday, April 18.

Attempts were made immediately the House met to take up the Appropriation, Supply and New-York Tax bills, as amended in the Senate, but they were all voted down by decisive votes.

The third reading of bills was then proceeded with, and the following passed:

To require the publication of reports of State officers in the State paper.

To enlarge the Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing Prisons.

To regulate the navigation of Canals by steamboats.

After the passage of several other bills the House, at 12 o'clock, agreed to lay the third reading of bills on the table.

The Grinding Committee reported the pro rata freight bill and the New-York Intersectional Railroad bill. The House refused to receive the report by 45 to 49.

The TAX LEVY came down from the Senate amended, and all the amendments were not concurred in.

When the question was taken on the amendment, inserting $250,000 for the Commissioners of Record, with the proviso that no further expenditure should be made, Mr. CORNING charged that he had been informed by two respectable citizens of New-York that corrupt appliances had been used in the House to secure the insertion of this item.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER moved for a Committee of Investigation on the charge.

The Speaker said no charge has yet been made to justify such a motion.

Mr. MORGAN said the statute creating the Commission gave the Supervisors of New-York the power to raise the money for this purpose, and the Legislature should not, therefore, interpose.

Mr. C. S. SPRAGUE supported the item and urged a [illegible]

[illegible] was lost by a vote of 43 to 43.

The [illegible] Tunnel and Ferry.

The Supply bill, of [illegible] in the Senate, was taken up.

On striking the item appropriating $250,000 for the removal of the Quarantine, Mr. [illegible] down; $50,000 to the Quarantine Commissioners [illegible] whenever they shall, with the present Quarantine, [illegible] of the balance of $75,000 to be expended in the payment of the balance on the Canal Commissioners' drafts up to the 1st of January next.

Mr. TUMAN moved to commit by striking it out of the Quarantine Commissioners' bill, and striking out the item for the removal of the Quarantine, and striking out the item for the removal of Quarantine, and striking out the item for the removal of the Quarantine, and striking out the item for the removal of the Quarantine, and striking out the item for the removal of the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Monday, April 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 16, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 9:

Increase in loans	$183,172
Increase in specie	270,000
Increase in Circulation	156,022
Increase in Undivided Profits	55,767

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury disbursement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

[illegible]

The Bank movement of the past week, it will be noticed, was a very even one: steadier in respect to Loans than was anticipated. The Specie average, owing to the receipts from California coming into the account late in the week, and after the large outgo by the *Persia*, is slightly lower. The statement, altogether, excites very little remark on the Street, owing to the quiet reign of the Money Market. The impression is that the mercantile Discounts proper are on the decrease at Bank, and at the same time there is no increased offering of paper to outside lenders. There is a fair business to-day in demand loans at 6@6 ⅌ cent. Exchange for the Boston steamer opens steady at 109½@110 on London. A moderate trade business through the standard banking-houses, and but few transient bank bills offered at 110 ⅌ cent. French Exchange is quiet. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $61,000 for Customs and disbursed net over all receipts $98,[illegible]; reducing the balance to $6,981,902.

The English market news to April 2, by the *Europa*, this morning, is of a negative character generally. The Funds close the same as by the *City of Washington*, but somewhat firmer, 96¾ ⅌ cent. The Bank of England was lending freely on Government securities during the closing of the stocks on which quarterly dividends are to be paid. The "other securities," or what we call here mercantile discounts, are up £449,000. The Bank Notes unemployed are down £894,000. The stock of Bullion is down £234,000. The Bank minimum remained at 2½ ⅌ cent., to which outdoor discounts generally conformed. The movement of Silver to India continued large, nearly a million sterling for the Oriental steamer of the 4th April; while the receipts of the same metal from the Continent were equally free. In American Stocks the only new feature is a fall of 3@4 ⅌ cent. in Illinois Central, on which the London correspondent of the *Commercial* remarks:

"Two or three months ago it was mentioned that nothing but a few more deputations from London seemed requisite to give an almost final blow to the shares of the Illinois Central Railway, and the singular density that they have now, during Mr. Cosman's visit, gone to a point much lower than any previously touched, is of course remarked as a coincidence. Sales were pressed yesterday at 38¾ discount, and the final quotation was 39 to 37 discount. To-day the price offered is 40 discount. Perhaps no undertaking possessing such real elements of future prosperity ever experienced a fate so disastrous.

"The main causes are plainly seen by practical people, and the matter is made worse by the fact that those who recognize the evil and the remedies, also fully recognize that there is little prospect of the remedies being adopted, until from the pressure of low prices or other circumstances, the shareholders themselves on this side shall have undergone considerable modification. The shareholders stand well as regards respectability, but not as regards practical skill, and the individual interests of a few are of such magnitude as to overpower the better and more self-possessed judgments of the majority. This has always been the view of the Stock Exchange, and until the undertaking gets a better footing in that establishment it will never excite the confidence it intrinsically deserves."

In our own Stock Market we have had an irregular day, and prices at the close were unsettled, though upon the average of the Share list ¼@½ ⅌ cent. lower than on Saturday afternoon. The exceptions, on the one hand, are Reading, which advanced to 51½ ⅌ cent.; Panama up to 123 ⅌ cent., closing 122½@123 ⅌ cent.; Harlem Preferred up to 42½@¾; and Rock Island, for which there is a continued stiff demand and large sales, at 68 ⅌ cent. On the other hand, Illinois Central, sympathizing with the London market, went down 2½ ⅌ cent. The most interesting dealings as for the Bear account were in New-York Central and Michigan Central. For the former, at the early session of the Exchange Board, there was a good demand at 76@76¼@¾, comparing with 76¼@¾ at the close on Saturday. But after the adjournment on the Street, and at the Second Board, the price was driven down to 76@75¾, the same as on Friday, though 1¼@1½ lower than on last Friday before the sale of 1,500 or 1,800 shares cash stock for Boston account, which has made the deliveries easier on the Street. The transactions to-day in the stock sum up about 7,000 shares. In Michigan Central the sales in the morning were altogether on time options, said to be on a reported falling off in the traffic for the first week in April. In the afternoon some cash sales were made at similar prices. It is one of the singular inconsistencies of the market that while the most has been made out of light receipts against all the Western roads for some months past, they were scarcely spoken of last week when Michigan Central was firm and advancing, and is not referred to to-day in case of Rock Island, which happens to have more friends for the moment than any other of the lines in that direction. On the other hand, the nearly full traffic on the New-York Central, for March—about $517,000 against $537,000 last season—weighs little or nothing against the decline. In the case of the Pacific Mail, the shares are firm at 87½ ⅌ cent., and loss is said of the competition of VANDERBILT than when the sellers, two weeks ago, were eagle to make contracts at 76@78 ⅌ cent., VANDERBILT's steamship agent in the meanwhile, having fulminated all sorts of direful bandbills against "the monopoly." Waiting all which the outside public may learn that our Stock Exchange people are not let into only brave at sellers, and only consistent in their resource for selling when the orders to buy chance to be out of the way.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of March, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1859	$[illegible]
1858	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres, per acre	92	95
120 acres, per acre	93	96
80 acres, per acre	92	94
40 acres, per acre	91 92	91 12

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for March, 1859, were: [illegible]

Decrease in March, 1859 [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 9,380 bbls. Flour, 7,170 bushels Oats, 2,927 pkgs. Provisions, and 155 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 *bbls. at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.*

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, at full rates. Sales have been reported of 1,100 mats Java, at 14¾c. *@14¾c.; 2,000 bags Maracaibo, for export, on private* terms, and 100 bags Laguayra, at 12c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The inquiry has been moderate; prices have not varied remarkably. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bales, including lots from store, at 12⅝c. @12¾c. for Middling Upland; 12⅝c.@12¾c. for do. Gulf, and proportionate rates for other grades, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly, to-day, for State and Western flour. The demand is fair, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders. Hence, business is restricted. Sales 8,400 bbls. within our former range.

Unsound Flour, ⅌ bbl	$3 50@$3 10
Superfine State	5 20@ 5 60
Extra State	6 05@ 6 50
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 70
Fancy Ohio	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 40@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in more request to-day, at somewhat firmer prices; sales 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $6 05@$6 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 65@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, yet steady, at $6 50@$7 50 for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 65@$4 45 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 90@ $3 95 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl., and $19 75@$20 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at essentially unchanged rates; sales 10,700 bushels, including fair white Western at $1 55; prime red Western (Winter) at $1 45; choice amber Genesee, on private terms, and amber Southern, at $1 55 ⅌ bushel. Corn is sparingly sought after at previous quotations; sales 17,500 bushels at 85c.@86c. for new white and yellow Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 83¼c.@ 85c. for old mixed Western ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand at 86c.@88c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 7,500 bushels. Barley is in fair request at firmer rates; sales 12,500 bushels including poor to very choice State at 62c. @63c., and very choice Canada West at 54c. ⅌ bush. Oats are quiet at former prices. Canada, 60c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 53c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@52c.; Southern, at 47c.@52c. ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston: 200 bales Bags, at 9¼c.@10¼c., each; 1,095 bales Bagging, at 12¾c.@12⅞c., ⅌ yard; and other lots of Bagging, to the extent of 4,000 bales, on private terms.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 65c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at former quotations. Crop of 1858, 8c.@10c.; old, 2¼c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were sold, to-day, at $26@$27 ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Is quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common, and 90c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 100 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.; 30 hhds. Nuevitas, at 28c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico, at 32c.@37c.; 150 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.; 30 hhds. do. do., at 31c.; and 75 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 24c.@25c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 53c.@54c., chiefly at 53c.@53¾c. ⅌ gallon; 300 bbls. common Rosin to arrive, at $1 70 ⅌ 310 lbs., and small lots of White and Pale Rosin at full prices.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in demand at steady rates. Linseed is in good request, at 62½c.@64c., per gallon. Other kinds are quiet, at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bbls. at $17 for new Mess, here; $17 25 for do., deliverable in May; and $17 50 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut meats are in very moderate request, including Hams, at 8c.@9¼c.; and Shoulders at 6½c. @6¾c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is selling in lots, chiefly at from 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues in fair demand but at irregular rates. Sales 450 tcs. and bbls. at 10¼c.@ 11¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is less active yet is firm; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $9 50@$7 for No. 1 Prime, ⅌ bbl.

Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21. [illegible] Beef Hams, $21 25@ [illegible] Cheese is very moderately inquired for, at 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day, of 300 tcs. in lots, at $3 12½@$4 25, mainly within the range ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Linseed is in lively request at steady prices.

SUGARS—Have been pretty freely dealt in to-day, sales having been made of 600 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 370 hhds. New-Orleans at 6½c.@7½c.; 30 hhds. Brazil, at 5¾c.@6c.; and 300 serrons St. Domingo at 6½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, part at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., chiefly at 26c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ⅌ lb.; 400 bales Sea Island do., on private terms; 3,000 bbls. Rosin, at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 30 barrels Rosin, at 12s. 6d.; 100 tons Logwood, at 12s.; 600 bbls. Pork and 300 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 10,000 Canada Butts, at £10; and 200 bags Seed, by steamer, at 25d. For Hamburg, 600 bales Cotton, at ⅝c. ⅌ lb. For Bremen, 400 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 2,400 bales Rosin, on private terms. For Cadiz, a bark, with staves, on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 18.

FLOUR dull at $6 25 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 2,000 bushels: Red, $1 50; White at $1 65. Corn dull; Yellow 60c.@62c. Whisky dull at 26c.@ 26½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 18.

FLOUR Steady. Howard-street, $6 25. WHEAT firm. Corn firm. White 70c.; Yellow, 62c. Provisions quiet. Bacon Sides, 9½c.; Mess Pork, $17 75. Whisky steady, Ohio, 26c. Rio Coffee, 11¼c.@11¾c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 18.

FLOUR firm; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 70@$6 75. Wheat unchanged. Provisions—No sales.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, April 19.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 202, 203, 210, 211, 212, 214, 216, 64, 67, 119, 171, 118, 64, 21, 26, 32, 59, 73, 163, 221.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Part I.—Over and Terminer. Part II.—Nos. 1246, 1252, 1264, 1284, 1288, 174, 1298, 1304, 1464, 1468, 1469, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1434, 1438, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436. Part III.—Nos. 1149, 1639, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1676, 1681, 1683, 1685.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 94, 233, 139, 90, 273, 281, 282, 286, 287, 291, 194, 22, 211, 216, 219, 138, 321, 222, 226, 228, 227, 165, 218, 23.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 622, 682, 942, 966, 968, 966, 662, 258, 975, 976, 972, 965, 926, 921, 806. *Part II.*—Nos. 904, 861, 889, 146, 912, 995, 990, 997, 982, 985, 911, 1000, 1001, 1002, 909.

[Advertisement]

SUPERB.—KNOX, in his issue of his Spring style of hat, has achieved an immense success, its beauty impressing all who have inspected it with the greatest admiration, and they pronounce it superb. This is the only way to succeed. Old fogies may grumble about business being dull, but the wide-a-wake, stirring, skillful tradesman, who, like Knox, keeps pace with the wants of the public, is bound to prosper. Everybody has arrived at the conclusion that when they want a stylish hat, that Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, is the place to seek for it.

[Advertisement]

SPLENDID CARPETS
At tremendously reduced prices.
English Velvets, $1 25 to $1 50.
English Brussels, 90c. to $1 25.
All-Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. H. A. BARROW has removed from No. 187 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal-street,) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—The safest medicine in existence; the Pills are sure cure for Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, and complaints of the stomach and bowels, while the Ointment never fails in Salt Rheum or other Scrofula diseases. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement]

TO FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

GEO. C. PARKER & BROS., No. 239 Washington-street, keep constantly on hand extra CODFISH, extra HERRING, extra smoked, pickled and spiced SALMON, mess and selected MACKEREL in halves, quarters and kits.

[Advertisement]

INDIA RUBBER SPRING BED.

Don't buy a spring bed until you see all; and all that we insist upon is that you call and see them at No. 50 Beekman-st. and No. 722 Broadway, the India Rubber one.

[Advertisement]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful design, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited.
WARREN, FOST & CO.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $60 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
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MARRIED.

UNDERWOOD—LUTHER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Jesse Pound, Dr. GEO. L. UNDERWOOD to Miss KATE L., daughter of ARV. R. LUTHER, Esq., of Roseville, Staten Island.

TWEEDS—WALKER.—In this City, on Saturday, April 16, at the residence of John J. Walker, No. 54 Union-place, by the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York, DAVID TWEEDS, of this City, to ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Thomas E. Walker, of West Farms, Westchester County.

TRUMPOUR—ARMOUR.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. E. D. Smith, CHARLES B. TRUMPOUR, of Newark, N. J., to LIDA A., daughter of the late James J. Armour, of New-York.

McCOMBE—EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, by the Rev. Dr. Lord, Mr. Thomas McCOMBE to Miss MARY ANN EVANS, both of Brooklyn City.

RITCH—PRATT.—At Buffalo, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, THOMAS G. RITCH, of New-York, to MARIA E., daughter of the late HIRAM PRATT, Esq., of Buffalo.

DIED.

TUTTLE.—In this City, on Sunday night, April 17, at 12 o'clock, after an illness of two days, CHARLES F. TUTTLE, of the firm of Tuttle & Bailey, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place from the Rev. Dr. McLane's Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the Evergreens Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Monday morning, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Hilton, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Philip Reynolds, of Tonda, Montgomery County, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, Philip, Peter M., and Alexander Reynolds, and of her sons-in-law, Jacob Barker, R. John Everett and Dr. Hilton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEVILLE.—In this City, on Monday, April 18, ISABELLA M. NEVILLE, aged 25 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother Henry and John Neville, and of her sister, Mrs. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 38 West 46th-st., between the 5th and 6th ave., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., from there to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia, Tamaqua, Mobile and New-Orleans papers please copy.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Monday, April 18, EDWARD BRUSH, infant son of Lewis and Emily Brush, aged 3 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives, and members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1½ o'clock this day, from the residence of his parents, No. 160 West 10th-st.

TUTTS.—In this City, on Monday, April 18, JOHN TUTTS.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, John G. Rose, are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 69 West 26th-st.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, April 18, SARAH, relict of Lewis Clark, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 17, suddenly, MRS. ISABELLA LAWRENCE, wife of the late Alexander Lawrence, aged 68 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) April 19, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 19 King-st.

The funeral of IDA M., daughter of Hayden W. and Adelaide E. Wheeler, will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, April 19, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No. 68 W. Broughton-st., Brooklyn. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

[illegible]

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WHICH IT INVITES.
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Extract from Translator's Preface.

The acquaintance of a number of Italian writers, known already known among us as one of the most distinguished writers in favor of Free Trade, and as the champion of every cause which tends to promote the progress of an elevated civilization, and the best interests of humanity. He has quoted almost from the present time by a long and brilliant study of the Currency, and by having driven to the world many valuable facts, and previous metals, which are recognized as standard writers, and invest his name with an authority on such subjects barely second to that of Humboldt himself. In the following pages will be found almost every fact and argument necessary for the formation of an opinion on one of the most important problems of our day; and these are presented with all the care and consummate skill which the writer is so distinguished.

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RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT.
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A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or sweaty feet, cuts, contusions, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

RECORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. O. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors Gamgee and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 68 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of the Bowery. All cases, of whatever nature, of a certain class of diseases treated; diagnosis by Microscope free. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal language spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE victims of Sexual Indiscretion and Solitude are daily applying at the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 1 Hudson-st., New-York City. Established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION. DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to the treatment of a certain class of diseases, resulting from the practice of self-abuse, which he has found to be the cause of nine-tenths of all the cases of premature decay, loss of vigor, &c. Effectual remedy. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain Gleets in a few days, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in four days in less than one hour; it rests not the remedy is used. It is in 31 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 1 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early indiscretion and habit-error, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of the disease, the fallacy of the ordinary medical adviser, of Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and giving the only safe and indelible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to the treatment of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no risk, regular to discharge. Dr. WATSON receives patients or prescribes, consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 2 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Watson's Works, THE CAUSE AND CURE, &c., may be consulted by females and New-Yorkers, in the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Venereal Diseases in all its different forms and stages, with the best and most successful treatment, the results of years of extensive practice, or other cases of a private nature, with plain directions for perfect cure, the loss of a minute, blight, and misery of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we believe it will prove a blessing to the afflicted." Sent by M. Author, at Every; also by

OREN MILLER, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

HERBAL IMPORTANT TO BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MAIDEN'S GUIDE.—Ladies can consult the author of this work on all diseases peculiar to their sex, by enclosing $1 to Box 4,000, Post-office, New-York. Address Dr. Lamont, Box 4,000, Post-office, New-York. Medicines can be had of the author, at No. 647 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 3 to 9 evenings.

N. B.—No person with other reports in regard to Dr. Lamont and his system, or Dr. Lamont's Medicines, can be found in this city. Beware of Quacks, Empirics, Cheap Jacks, Lightning Doctors, Day Book, Home Standard, Weekly Advocate, Sunday Dispatch, Police Gazette, New-York Ledger, Sporting Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System," devotes his entire attention to Operative Surgery and consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera—Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus and Strictures of the Rectum are cured without the knife or ligature, and by a process nearly painless, and requiring no confinement. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, as the necessary indications are always apparent on personal examination. Dr. D. refers to D. O. McCallum, late Actuary of the Erie Railroad; Henry Ford, Brooklyn; John F. Gray, of this City; John Linn, Esq., Hoboken; W. Hunter, Harlem; Rev. Dr. Lyons; Mr. Livingston, Livingston, Kinkead & Co.; R. S. Bradford, late Cashier Bowery Bank, and more than 200 gentlemen in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 6th-av.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the female system is fast superseding all other medicines; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action is on the nervous system, and it produces the most extraordinary effects, allaying all nervous irritation, and infusing into the nervous system a peculiar vigor, and infusing that vigor which is requisite to give the beauty and the enjoyment of its fullest extent, both mentally and physically. As an aperient it is equally remarkable; combined with the gentle tonic of the stomach, it assists them in supplying the nervous energy, and at the same time purifying the blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a state vigorous and harmonious manner. Across Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office, No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 488 BROADWAY, PERSONALLY the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Medical relief again, Unfortunate's Friend and Medical Adviser, Dr. WARD, 488 Broadway, corner Walker-st. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect. Intend. Dr. Ward, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 488 Broadway, corner Walker-st.—So arranged that no family need meet. Afflicted call and consult Dr. Ward. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

TO PUBLISHERS, PROPRIETORS OF PATENT MEDICINES AND OTHERS.—I have the names of ten thousand intelligent reading men resident all over the United States for sale. Any one who believes in the efficacy of advertising—advertising of merit, of course, will find this a chance golden to be met with. The names have been collected within the last three months, and never sold. Address Box No. 181 Times-office.

INFORMATION TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVELY intended for cases of females. Patients from a distance can be cured with private board, nursing, &c. Medicine forwarded to any part of the country from $1 to $5. Bottles warranted. Dr. Lamont's Medical Adviser, Private Treatment, &c., &c., sent free by mail, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 608 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Also, at 344 West 23d-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — DR. WATTS, inventor of the original nervous remedy, quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—Have genuine without my signature. Sold by druggists, or address Box 4,000, Post-office, New-York. Sold also by Dr. Nichols, Astor, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 3 to 9 evenings.

N. B.—We agree with other reports in regard to Dr. Lamont and his system, or Dr. Lamont's Medicines, can be found in this city. Beware of Quacks, Empirics, Cheap Jacks, Lightning Doctors, Day Book, Home Standard, Weekly Advocate, Sunday Dispatch, Police Gazette, New-York Ledger, Sporting Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

W. E. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Rich parlor suites, grand action piano-forte, valuable paintings, bronzes, statuary, Venetian mirrors, Florentine tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, vases, rosewood and Brussels carpets, &c. TO MORROW (Wednesday, April 20, at No. 457 West 52d-st., near 11th-av., W. J. WESCOTT will sell, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the largest and most superb variety of everything to be found in a first-class dwelling, that ever was offered at auction in this city. The parlors are filled with the most costly and elegant furniture, all made to order, and in the best manner, and are not sold; five superb rosewood etageres, with plate glass doors and marble tops, antique chairs in silk, rich damask and lace curtains, four elegant Brussels carpets, rich mirrors, very large and beautifully mounted; the collection of rare and valuable paintings, of the finest of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany to match, elegant bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, about twenty large hair mattresses, sofa bedsteads, secretaries, French cottage and spring-seat chairs, rockers, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

of every description in oak, silverware of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, rich China dinner and tea sets, crystal cut-glass, superior extension table, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock. No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 19 and 20, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large sale of superb oil-paintings of the English, American and Flemish schools; among them will be found the works of Gignoux, Rossiter, Inness, Richards, Hall, Ansell, Post, Sonntag, Mattison, Dick, Williams, Bickham, Tait, Wm. Brown, Baker, Calyo, Leitchles, Durrie, Cultrerbacon, Tennant, Meadows, La Grand, Hertbecq, Genani, Menard, Verhuyl, De Hunder, A. Hulk, A. E. Verou, Mattend, Morland, Hill, Aikens, Wilson, Leonard, a fine miniature copy of Hogarth's Cock Pit, ivory, De Piloe, Diaz Pattarer, Book of Vienna, Pelgrim, Tintoretto, Vrolyck, Bloc, and others of equal celebrity. Also, an invoice for account of excursion, of about 20 dissolving copies of the old masters, painted to order for the late owner in Florence, all in richly carved and gilt decorative frames. The American pictures in this collection were mostly painted to order for the present owners. The foreign pictures have been just received direct from Europe, and have never before been exhibited. We strongly commend this collection to our friends and the public as well worthy their attention, and assure them the every picture will be positively sold to the highest bidder. They can now on exhibition as above with catalogue.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 11 o'clock, at No. 69 West 124-st., near 6th-av.:

Handsome Household Furniture, most of which was made to order by Baudelne—Consisting of carved rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, and en suite in blue, maroon and gold satin, elegant rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Clark, 7½ octave; blue and gold satin window curtains, lined with silk; richly carved rosewood etagere with mirrors, carved rosewood sofas and centre tables, with marble tops, papier mache and inlaid tables, elegant gilt mantel clocks, "Crusader and Saracen;" French china vases, large pier and mantel glasses, velvet carpets, Moquette rugs, oak extension dining table, oak sideboard and chairs, rosewood and mahogany sofa chairs, &c., in hair-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, hair mattresses, elegant black walnut and oak sideboards and extension tables to match, rich rosewood etagere with plate glass, oak and black walnut dining chairs in russ, armchairs in russ, rosewood easy chairs, parlor reception chairs, music stands, rosewood hall stands, rosewood hat chairs, elegant rosewood centre and side tables. Also rosewood suites in muslin, and full suites covered in satin, moquet, and reps of the most magnificent descriptions and high cost. The auctioneer calls the particular attention to these in want of really rich and costly furniture to this sale; the whole having been made expressly for custom trade, and entirely without regard to cost, will positively be sold without limit, in consequence of the proprietor relinquishing the business. Arrangements can be made by purchasers, if desired, to have their goods stored on the premises until the 1st of May, at which time the premises must be vacated. Goods can be examined any time until the hour of sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.—By order of Geo. N. Sanders, Esq., Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, April 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

5 tons canvas chippings, 14 tons junk shaking, 5 tons oakum dust, 4 tons Manila rope, 77 cart-loads ashes and drops, more or less, 144 oil casks and barrels, 1,600 cement bbls., more or less, 2,000 musket and pistol flints, 2 deck time-pieces, 47 Admiralty and steerage companes, 3 deck time-pieces, Tables, side boards, chairs, washstands, water casks, breakers, carpenters' tools, lanterns, leading and suction hose, buoys, cooking utensils, cooking stoves, armorers' tongs, bench vices, &c., &c.	more or less.	12 boats, various sizes, 1 sail boat, 11 bbls. paint skins, 10 bbls. skimmings, 1 horse, 1,500 powder barrels, 1,32-pound cannon, 40 flint muskets, 20 flint pistols.

Full particulars at the Auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF PART OF JUDGE JAY'S ESTATE.

By order of John Jay and John P. Butterworth, Executors. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—No. 413, running through to Cortlandt-alley. Lot, 16 feet 14 inches by 105 feet.

BROADWAY—No. 399, running through to Cortlandt-alley. Lot, 25 feet 9 inches by 105 feet.

CANAL AND CENTRE STREETS—One Lot, northwest corner.

CANAL-STREET—One lot, north side, near Broadway.

CANAL-STREET—One lot, south side, near Cortlandt-alley.

WALKER-STREET—One lot, south side, near Cortlandt-alley.

WALKER-STREET—One lot, north side, near Cortlandt-alley.

SIXTH-AVENUE—Four houses and lots, west side, near 23d-st.

Two thirds of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. For book-map of the above property and full particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

W. C. ALBERTSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 189 Broadway.
SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—W. C. ALBERTSON will sell, THIS (Tuesday) DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 68 West 11th-st., all the elegant furniture, pictures, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor suites in blue and gold brocatel, large French plate mirrors, with slabs and brackets; Brussels tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, divans, rosewood corner etageres, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, bronze chandeliers, elegant ormolu clock and shade, very rich lace curtains, black walnut arm chairs and sofas, carved marble-top sideboard, and oak extension dining-table, matting, rosewood marble-top refrigerator, elegant oil paintings, mahogany wardrobe, rosewood chamber suites, couches, bureaus, washstands, &c.; cut-glass hall chandelier, China ware, kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale, when the furniture can be seen.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 82 Nassau-st., E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell a large stock of old wines, brandies, &c., to cover expenses, having been three years on storage awaiting result of litigation, viz.: old sherries, ports, madeiras, clarets, champagnes, brandies, &c.; also, a dealer's stock of cigars ex brig Camelia, from Havana. See full particulars in Herald.

W. B. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—W. B. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every day till sold,) at the Seed Store, No. 3 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from the extensive establishment of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS & KINGSLAND & Co. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 182 Broadway:

Six packages and lots bright and Galvanized hardware, nails, saws, &c., in lots to suit the City and country trade.

ALSO,

50 dozen pocket knives, slightly damaged.
50 dozen percussion guns; 44 kegs Belgian bellows nails.
An invoice of Kentucky and Yankee axes, broad-axes, &c.
An invoice of ivory-handled table cutlery.
An invoice of brass stair rods, with fixtures.

ALSO,

An invoice of French sample goods, consisting of penknives, tooth-brushes, watch-guards, bracelets, bellows, buttons, brooches, ear-drops, violin strings, and watch chains, charms and keys, &c.
50 dozen fine French portemonnaies, pocketbooks, &c.
50 dozen eau de cologne, hair-oil, &c.
An invoice of assorted jewelry, watches, &c.
An invoice of brushes in every variety.
Catalogues and samples now ready.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
JOHN LLOYD & SONS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., the entire household furniture contained in said dwelling, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak etageres; tables, corner stands, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, sofas, chairs, settees; Turkish, ingrain and Brussels carpets, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds and bedding, gilt-frame mirrors, lace curtains, oil paintings and engravings, vases, images and mantel ornaments, gas chandeliers and brackets, oak (20 feet) extension table, and chairs to match; tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and medallion velvet carpets; together with a large assortment of crockery and kitchen utensils, too numerous to mention, with which the sale will commence. Housekeepers and dealers will do well to attend. Catalogues can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 15 Nassau-st., and at the house on day of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF THE "PARKINSON" ESTATE AT STATEN ISLAND.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, 1859, at 2 o'clock, at Stelpert's Hotel, Vanderbilt's Landing, 21 parcels of beautiful land at Clifton, varying from 2 to 15 acres each, in the immediate neighborhood of the seats of Messrs. Pickersgill, Aspinwall, &c. Also, 2 plots of 12 acres each, on Castleton Hill, rear of Felton's Hotel. Also, 225 acres, known as the farm of the late Caleb White, opposite Perth and South Amboy, with a mile water front. The above extensive property is unsurpassed for beauty of situation, splendor of view, and embraces some of the choicest sites on the island. Lithographic maps at No. 7 Broad-st. By order H. B. METCALF, Esq., Referee.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 61 Liberty-st.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, No. 21 Varick-st.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the above No., the large assortment of valuable furniture contained throughout the same, consisting of carved rosewood front and rear parlor suites, rich coverings; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, a valuable instrument; Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; marble-top centre and side tables, pier glasses, mantel ornaments, glassware, China, &c.; extension dining table, buffet, book-cases and lounges, marble top bureaus and wash-stands, wardrobes, beds and other bedsteads, beds, mattresses, pillows, bedding; and, also, the furniture of the kitchen. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 93 Thompson-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, divans in do., marble-top side, pier and centre tables, rosewood sofas, rosewood pianos, made by Gomez & Fisher, bronze chandeliers, oil-paintings, &c. marble-top bureaus, washstands, crockery, toilet-sets, sofas in crimson plush, brocatel window curtains, mirrors, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, feather beds, hair stands, bolsters, pillows, &c., embracing a general assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—OF BELONGING TO A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING.—HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 26 10th-st., a Brussels carpet, a general assortment of furniture, all made to order and in good condition, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, satin, damask and lace curtains, piano-forte, couches and chairs, covered hair cloth, sideboards, chair and ottomans, covered satin damask, chandeliers, silk drapery, extension table, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, china and glass, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, secretary and bookcases, muslin curtains, lounges and other articles, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 West 30th-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood sofas, arm and parlor chairs, covered in green brocatel, also in green plush, rosewood marble-top centre tables, side table, pier glasses, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, bedsteads, washstands, pier tables, curtains, cornices, window curtains, window shades, toilet sets, &c., cook dining-table, ormolu gas chandelier, chairs, sideboards, brackets. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

PARKE S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—AUCTION sale of all the furniture, works of art and fine decorations contained in the elegantly furnished private residence 12 Livingston-place, near Washington square.—P. S. HOUGH will sell at above, THIS DAY, April 19, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house or at No. 220 Broadway. The auctioneer calls particular attention to the above sale as embracing a rare opportunity for purchasers to obtain first-class goods at a moderate price. The house is well and fully lighted by large gas fixtures. Assortment of desirable goods, suitable for genteel housekeepers. Careful carmen in attendance to pack or ship the goods.

J. W. HENRY, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 95 Nassau-st.
J. W. HENRY WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 131 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., all the furniture in said house, consisting in part of ingrain, Brussels and velvet tapestry carpets, oil-cloth, china and glassware, crockery, cutlery, kitchen ware, stoves, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, &c.

Also 6½ octave rosewood piano-forte made by one of the best City makers, and warranted.

Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article will be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale, and can be had at the salesroom or house.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 40 bonds (under hypothecation) of $1,000 each, of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, (on 1st January and 1st July,) in the City of New-York. The same are to be sold in lots of from five to six bonds of $1,000 each. Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; balance on the following day, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 20 Pine-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
JOHN LEVISON WILL SELL, APRIL 19, at the residence No. 101 West 19th-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture, carpets, mirrors, works of art, fine paintings, vases, clocks, curtains, beds and bedding, kitchen utensils, &c., contained in said house. Sale positive, as the owner is giving up housekeeping in consequence of ill health. Goods must be removed on the day of sale as the house is let, and the new tenant takes possession on the 20th.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 61 Liberty-st.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 61 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, new and second-hand, removed thither for convenient sale, and comprising sofas, tête-a-têtes, large easy chairs, reception and other parlor chairs, of rosewood, mahogany and walnut; carpets, table covers, bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; French and cottage bedsteads, chamber suites, hair mattresses, palliasses, cane-seat chairs, lounges, rockers, &c. Also, glass-ware and kitchen furniture.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 55 and 57 West 33d-st., near 6th-av., the entire household furniture contained in the above two residences, consisting of the furniture of about 40 rooms, viz: gilt frame French plate pier glasses, Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, marble top centre tables, rosewood hall-forts, Raimans washer, marble top and plain and dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, oil-cloths, dinner and tea sets, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 29 Rose-st., opposite St. John's Park, a HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, suites in mahogany covered in hair cloth, gilt chandeliers and brackets, fancy tables, one of Plimpton's secretary bedsteads, and oak extension dining tables, chairs, &c.; bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, matting, oil-cloths, rockers, chairs in hair cloth, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of all kinds of Spring goods. City and country dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues morning of sale.

W. C. ALBERTSON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 446 Canal-st., near Varick-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed from Brooklyn, sofas, bureaus, tables, chairs, washstands, crockery, bedsteads, mattresses, beds and bedding, 12 Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, stair carpets, rods, kitchen utensils, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., THIS DAY, peremptory sale of lot No. 469 Washington-st., between Christopher and Barrow sts., with three-story brick house in front, 26x43 feet; rear house 20x27; portion back and north corner frame; front and south end of lot 26x100.10, and 100.9 more or less.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, three Mercer County (Illinois) Bonds, $1,000 each, and Bond and Mortgage on lands in Hancock County, Iowa, made by HENRY BUDREE, for $1,300 (hypothecated) to be sold together.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT SALESROOM No. 39 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, China, crockery and glass ware, cutlery, feather beds, mattresses, &c.—the whole for absolute sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 20 PINE-ST.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIS BELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.—Fancy, staple, and seasonable dry goods, comprising about 1,000 pieces of Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Linens, Cambrics, Linen Cambrics, Linen Sheetings, Linen Shirtings, Linen Diapers, Linen Damasks, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Napkins, Linen Towels, Linen Sheets, Linen Pillow Cases, Linen Bosoms, Linen Collars, Linen Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Thread, Cotton Thread, Cotton Hosiery, Cotton Gloves, Cotton Tapes, Cotton Bosoms, Cotton Collars, Cotton Cuffs, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cotton Shirts, Cotton Drawers

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

and dishonor; said there the Court decided the question. Counsel referred to Vol. 2 Archbold's Criminal Practice.

At this point the Court interrupted Mr. Ould to have the Grand Jury called.

The Court relieved them from further attendance until the day fortnight.

Mr. Ould resuming, replied to the proposition of Mr. Phillips, that this evidence was competent for rebutting the question. That he (Ould) thought was begging the question. Was the evidence of such a character as to face as would be a legal rebuttal of malice? If such it was not competent. It had been also argued that the evidence was competent as affecting the question whether the pardon was real or feigned. It was competent for the Jury to find out whether it was real or feigned. It had been also argued that the deceased was giving the signal of adultery, and that rendering the evidence was competent; but if, as the prosecution here, the adultery itself was not a legal provocation or justification, how could an invitation to adultery be. The other learned counsel (Mr. Graham) had argued that the evidence of adultery was admissible because the Courts that was not so. In Hamilton's case the evidence came before the Court, and he contended that evidence of adultery could be admitted in the trial of the crime of homicide, and the Court rejected that evidence. He contended that where such evidence was admitted it was admitted only as part of the *res gestæ*.

The Judge—In the case of Fisher, 6 Carrington and Paine, the whole case is detailed; the interview between the latter and the man in whose house the crime was committed; it was contended there that all the circumstances were gone into, and that all the circumstances were gone into, and that it was impossible that the facts proved could have been part of the *res gestæ*.

District Attorney—The case in volume 6 Irodell was precisely the kind of case alluded to.

Mr. Graham—Those all the proofs were got in.

District Attorney—They were made a part of the evidence of the prosecution, and were put in as evidence connected with the homicide. He challenged the defence to point out a case where objection was made to such evidence and not sustained. It had been alleged up here that the indictment recited that the deceased at the time of the homicide was in the peace of God and of the United States, and that he was not so in point of fact, and that therefore the indictment would not be maintained. This was an mere subterfuge, and had been omitted. They had proved simply that he was under the protection of the peace of God and man—nothing more than that. If Mr. Key had been engaged in a riot, or if he had been blasphaming, would it be contended that any man might kill him?

Mr. Graham—Is an effort to prevent him committing a crime, it would not be murder to slay him.

District Attorney—Would it be proper to kill a man to prevent him committing an assault and battery?

Mr. Graham—I take the ground that if a man assaults me, I have a right to resist him to the death.

The District Attorney—That depends altogether on circumstances.

The Judge—It would depend on the nature of the attack.

The District-Attorney proceeded to argue that the testimony in regard to the handkerchief did not connect the parties with any adulterous intercourse; this was therefore not a proposition to continue evidence already partially given, but to give new evidence on a distinct point. He held to his position that it was for the Court and the Court alone to pass upon the nature of the evidence offered. It was only for the Jury to pass upon the facts allowed to be given in evidence. Trial by jury was a creature of the common law, and the Constitution of the United States gave to the arraigned the privilege of trial by jury in accordance with the course of the common law and in no other way. The common law had been announced by Hale, and Foster, and East, and others, and what he contended for now was one of the principles of that common law. It had been alleged by the defence that the case now presented was analogous to that of Jarboe. He proceeded to show that no such analogy existed. In the case now before the Court the prisoner made the declaration at the time of the homicide, "He has defiled my bed." In Jarboe's case the question was by the prisoner to the deceased, "What do you intend to do?" and the answer was, "You will see what I intend to do." That was a matter which did not explain itself, and therefore it was right for the Court to allow the evidence to be given to explain the declaration. Here the declaration of the prisoner explained itself, and therefore no evidence was necessary to elucidate it. The facts themselves carried no further impression to the human mind than the expression itself does. There was another distinction between the two cases. In Jarboe's case the expression was made use of both by the deceased and the prisoner; here no expression was made use of by the deceased. His Honor in Herbert's case drew a distinction between the declarations made by the deceased and those made by the prisoner, whether a party might not argue from the language in his own case, while no such objection could possibly apply to the declaration of the deceased. He insisted that the instruction of the Court in Jarboe's case applied to this case here, namely, that the facts did not justify the act, or constitute a legal provocation, and that the killing was murder. In regard to the question of insanity, His Honor's rulings hitherto had been that no declarations made by other parties to the prisoner could be admitted as proof of insanity, and on that ground the evidence must necessarily be ruled out. What, then, was left as competent evidence in law? Nothing but that the first prisoner was witness to the adulterous intercourse between deceased and the prisoner's wife. The last ground on which this evidence had been urged was on the ground of its being *res gestæ* that it was competent as explaining the declaration of the prisoner that the deceased had violated his bed. The declaration itself was part of the *res gestæ* and was receivable; but the evidence of the truth of the declaration itself was not receivable. As well might the United States go into a long evidence of the manufacture of fire-arms, and detail the manner of making the pistol which had been offered in evidence in this case. But, say the defence, the declaration of the prisoner shows his motive, and this evidence ought to be received, because it explained the declaration. That raised the direct question whether the fact of adultery constituted a legal provocation or justification and he had already shown that it did not. It had been hinted, rather than argued, on the other side, that the prisoner at the time of the homicide was but detecting his wife from future advances of the deceased. The law, however, says that for the taking of human life such a reason affords no justification or excuse. Nothing but an attempt to commit a felony can excuse the taking of life. It must be distinctly shown that the deceased was at the very time attempting or about to attempt a felony. If an invitation to adultery does not rise even to the dignity of a trespass.

The Judge—Five propositions are stated as the basis of an offer to prove the fact of adultery in this case, and that that fact is known by the prisoner. The proposition is not to introduce evidence of adultery as proper under all or any circumstances, but whether, under the existing state of the evidence already given, the defence are entitled to adduce further evidence than they have already given to the Jury. It is a question of competency of evidence for any purpose; what may be its legal effect is not the inquiry. That the Court may be called upon to give an opinion on before the trial terminates. But I will not anticipate it. That opinion must be founded on all the evidence, and can be properly investigated when the evidence on both sides is closed. A great mass of testimony has been received going to show the adulterous intercourse, the frequenting by deceased of the immediate neighborhood of the defendant's house. The exhibitions of a handkerchief! What did they mean? *Have not the Jury a right to understand what they meant?* By themselves they might be regarded as weighing very little, or as having more or less influence on any particular point raised. The Jury must pass on them, and on all the evidence. Can they do so without a full knowledge of what that testimony imparts? At the time of the homicide the prisoner declared the deceased had dishonored his house, or dedled, or violated his bed, for all these expressions have been used by the different witnesses examined. This declaration is a part of the principal fact. It is important to the Jury to have it explained, and it is the right of the defendant, in all justice, to have it explained. Jarboe's case has been referred to as a decision rendered by this Court. On great deliberation, it is one from which I am not disposed to depart. In that case considerable testimony having been given, it was proposed to prove what passed at an interview between the witness, who was the father of the prisoner, and the deceased and the prisoner himself in regard to the engagement of marriage. This interview, it will be observed, was two or three months before the homicide. Here the Judge quoted his ruling in that case and proceeded. It is said, however, that the expression of the prisoner here at the time of the homicide that the deceased had defiled his bed, explains itself; and that it is not susceptible of any further elucidation. It was certainly not stronger than this case of Jarboe, where the prisoner asked the deceased if he was going to marry the unfortunate girl, his sister, and he said, No; you see, or you will see, what I am going to do. The plain English of that is "I am not going to marry her." In this case, it is true, the expression used by the prisoner is one that might be ordinarily understood in a particular sense, but *men may have various ideas of phraseology*, and the jury are to pass on this case on the evidence. That declaration to be sure is in proof by the *United States*, but still there may be a different construction put upon it by one man from that put upon it by another. Be that as it may, in order to insure perfect understanding by the jury what was meant by that declaration? I think on that ground also, the evidence is admissible, the Court reserving, of course, an opinion on all the evidence in accordance with the ordinary course of practice here. That opinion is asked in the shape of what lawyers here call prayers. I am of opinion that the evidence is admissible.

The silence in the Court as Judge Crawford pronounced this decision was almost painful, and as he closed there was a perceptible though silent expression of satisfaction.

TESTIMONY OF NANCY BROWN.

Mrs. Nancy Brown was then recalled.

Examined by Mr. Ratcliffe—I was sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Key to know him; the last time I saw him was on the Wednesday before he was shot, when he went into the house on Fifteenth-street; I saw him take a key out of his pocket, unlock the door and go in; he came out in about an hour; I saw occasionally with Mrs. Sickles; I saw her go backward and forward often; I saw her go in and then out again; Mr. Key would go to the back gate and let her out, and then he would come out of the front door.

Q.—How long were they in the house? A.—About an hour.

Q.—How did you know that it was Mrs. Sickles? A.—I inquired different times; I saw Mrs. Sickles at her own house afterwards; she said persons were present; she was the lady I had seen go into the back house.

Q.—How often had you before that Wednesday seen him go into that house? A.—I saw him go in three times before, when he unlocked the door, and took the key from his pocket; saw Mrs. Sickles go with him and have hold of his arm, except the Wednesday before Mr. Key was killed.

Q.—What time elapsed between these three times you saw them go into that house? A.—About a week; I saw them go in three times within three weeks; Key came up to my door in October; he rode up; he stepped on the porch, and asked me whether the house was occupied; I said no; he asked me who the house belonged to; I told him to a colored man named John Gray, and he lived somewhere on Capitol Hill, and that the colored people could give him all the information; he came about three weeks after that, and tied his horse to my fence; I asked him whether he did not know that that was against the law? (Laughter.)

Mr. Ould—I suppose that is not evidence.

Witness—I asked him not to tie his horse there again.

Mr. Ould—That's not evidence. Stop, Mrs. Brown.

Witness—I was only telling you what it was; he said, I won't tie it there any more; he said, I rented his house for a friend of mine, and want to see how it is situated; I don't know whether he said it was for a Member or Senator; he then untied his horse and went away; I never spoke to him any more.

Q.—Did you notice anything Mr. Key had with him? A.—I noticed, on that Wednesday, he had on a shawl when he went in; it was on his left arm; but had none when he came out; this was on the Wednesday before he was shot; when he first came to the house, we laughed when we saw the smoke come out of the chimney; he went down the yard and got wood to make a fire; saw a white string tied to the upstairs shutters, so that when the wind blowed it would swing.

Q.—Have you seen the shawl since? A.—I saw the shawl, but you know there are so many alike, I don't like to swear to this one.

Mr. Ratcliffe (to officer)—Tell Mr. Mann to bring the shawl in.

Witness—I don't want to tell a lie. [A shawl was produced—it had a gray and red border.] Witness [examining]—This looks like it; he had it folded on his left arm.

Q.—How was Mrs. S. dressed? A.—She had on a little small plaid silk dress, which she wore open, and she had a black Ragian—a cloak, you know, as I call it—fringed with bugles, and a black velvet shawl, with lace; and I saw her in a brown dress, like a traveling dress, the Wednesday she went in and out the back way; in entering the house the back way—it was where they put the wood—the mud was that depth (four or five inches); the alley was not paved.

Q.—What was the state of the weather? A.—It was always fair when I seed them.

Mr. Ould—That's not evidence.

Mr. Brady—You say Mr. Key told you he hired the house for a Senator or Member; did anybody occupy it except Mr. Key and the lady? A.—Never saw anybody go in but themselves; I am sure I did not.

To Mr. Graham—Saw them go up and turn back; they saw two policemen standing down K-street; they were at the gate; I was at my gate; they went up Fifteenth-street as far as I could see them.

Mr. Stanton requested that the prisoner might retire during this examination. To this the prosecution said they had no objection.

Mr. Sickles accordingly retired, accompanied by an officer.

Mr. Graham—Did you see them come back that day?

Witness—Not likely; they were so scarl, they run away. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—Whereabouts do you live? A.—I live next door but one to John Gray's; there are three little houses, in a small frame; I live on the north.

Mr. Brady here put in a true copy of the survey of the premises, from the Surveyor's Office.

Mr. Ould examined the witness particularly about the houses and their tenants in that immediate neighborhood. She said the first time she saw Mrs. Sickles was three weeks after Mr. Key told her he had taken the house; never held a conversation with her until she went to Mrs. Sickles' house; I think it was in November when Mr. Key first came to Gray's house; I took no particular notice; I was standing at my gate.

Q.—How many feet from Gray's house? A.—I never measured it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ould—About as far as the back part of this room from where you stand? A.—I don't think it's so far.

Q.—How do you know it was Mrs. Sickles? A.—Because I inquired, and was told; I asked different people, and they all told me it was her, and when I saw her at her own house, I knew it was the same person.

Q.—Why did you go there? A.—I went to see if it was the same lady.

Q.—What was the occasion of your going there? A.—She sent for me to identify her, whether she was the same person; it was the Tuesday after the killing.

Q.—How many times altogether did you see them go into the house? A.—Three times, and at another they only came to the gate; as I said before, Mr. Key unlocked the door for her to come in.

Q.—How far off were you? A.—Not so very far, from here to there; she had a black bonnet on but no veil at the time I seed her; could see her feturs; I knowed her afore, and of course knowed her agin; I was standing at my front door when I seed her go in the front door; she passed by me and looked in my face; she was with Mr. Key each time; the policemen were standing at the corner of K and Fifteenth streets talking when Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles came there the last time; they passed on to go into the house; did not go furder; they saw the policemen and immediately turned back.

Q.—I suppose they saw them? A.—I know they did, for they started off.

Q.—Did they return that day? A.—It is not likely they returned that day; not likely, gentlemen; I did not watch more after that; I knew they were not so foolish. (Laughter.) After they seed the police; not likely after that. (Renewed laughter.)

Q.—Where does Mr. Seeley live? A.—His alley opens very near to the back opening of Gray's house; the white string was put out every time that he came first and made the fire.

Q.—How do you know that it was he that made the fire? A.—Because there was nobody else to make the fire, and because I saw him go down and fetch the wood. (Laughter in Court. The Judge ordered it to be suppressed, as there was no cause for laughter.) Never saw Key go there by himself except the first time when he came about the house; saw the string out of the window three or four times; if I had looked oftener I might have seen it oftener.

Q.—How did you come to notice it? A.—Because I knew it was the signal, of course. (Laughter.) She was with him every time I saw him but that once; I saw him go down the yard for wood four or five times; of course when I saw him go down for an armful of wood he was there.

Q.—You did not know whether he was there by himself? A.—I should think he was not when I saw the signal flying. (Laughter.)

To Mr. Ratcliffe—It was Mr. Mann who called for me to go and see Mrs. Sickles, and there I identified her as the person whom I used to see go to that house; the shawl was shown to me the next week, week after the death of Mr. Key; the other man, I never could speak his name [Mr. Gintry,] was there when the shawl was shown to me; I could not identify the shawl, but I stated at that time that I thought it the same shawl; I think it now the same shawl, but I could not swear to it exactly because there are so many shawls like it.

To Mr. Brady—I saw that same lady on Pennsylvania avenue; I never thought she was no lady when I saw her come to the house; I thought she was a servant girl; I saw her getting out of a carriage in the avenue, and asked a gentleman who she was, and he told me she was Mrs. Sickles; I also saw her in the market.

To Mr. Carlisle—I saw the policemen go in the same day the shawl was shown to me; I think the house was opened the Monday after Mr. Key's death; *I did not see people go in; saw them at the door*; have no knowledge of any person breaking into the house; I could hear a noise of some persons inside, but I could not see them; this was two or three weeks after Mr. Key's death.

To the District-Attorney—Did not hear anybody in the house the week after Mr. Key's death.

Here the Court and Jury took a recess for a few minutes.

Mr. Brady exhibited to the jury the lock taken off the front door of the assignation house in Fifteenth-street, and showed how it was fitted by one of two keys found in the pocket of the deceased. The second key belonged to the door of a house in C-street.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES MANN.

Chas. Mann, examined by Mr. Ratcliffe—My business is that of a policeman; am acquainted with the location of the house in Fifteenth-street; I was in the house; Mr. Magruder and yourself, [Ratcliffe,] and a third person were present; I found this shawl there, a pair of gloves, a comb, and some cigarettes; saw some chunks of wood there; found a shawl in the bed in the front room; this is the shawl; I showed it to Mrs. Brown, the last witness; Mrs. Brown went to the house of Mrs. Sickles with me for the purpose of recognizing her; I took her there at your [Ratcliffe's] instance.

To Mr. Brady—On the first floor of the house there were two rooms and a kitchen; they were furnished in plain style; there was a carpet, chairs, tables and book-case; on the second story there are two rooms communicating with each other; in the back room of the second story there was a bedstead and bedding, basin and pitcher, and perhaps a bureau; the bed looked as if it had not been made up for a week or two; there were soiled towels lying about; the shawl was found in the bed in the front room; that bed looked as if it had not been made up for some time; have not here the gloves and comb I found there; *have them at home; I got into the house over the fence*; there was a colored man inside who admitted me; I took the key from the side-room door and found it opened the front door; I unlocked it to admit Mr. Magruder and Mr. Ratcliffe.

To the District-Attorney—I got in through a back window into the entry; a person opened the back window and I went in; the window opened easily; I hoisted it myself, and went in; the other person did not go in; this person opened the shutter for me; did not open the back door at all; it was between one and two o'clock the day after Mr. Key's death; I left the premises the way I came in; I did not examine the back door; I tried to get in that way, but did not succeed; I found it locked; those beds had not been made since they were occupied; the gloves I speak of are not riding gloves, but a pair of ordinary yellow kid gloves; that was the only time I was in the house; I went with Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Sickles' some two or three days or a week after that.

To Mr. Ratcliffe—Think Mr. Key resided in the neighborhood of the Court-house.

To Mr. Carlisle—Do not think the person who let me into the house was a white man; he was light complexioned; he followed me from the jail; I do not know at whose request; never saw him previously or since; saw him at the jail, and asked him to go along with me in the carriage, and he said he'd meet me there.

Q.—What had he to do with the house? A.—I calculated he was to assist me.

Q.—Why did you think he could assist you more than you could assist yourself? A.—I do not know about that; the attorneys of Mr. Sickles requested me to go to this house; I never received anything for it, nor have I been promised anything; there was a man at the jail, and I asked him to step into the carriage and come up to the house.

Q.—Was this John Gray? A.—I do not know John Gray.

Q.—Did you not hear that this was the owner of the house? A.—I understood at the jail that this negro fellow was to accompany me to the house.

Q.—Did you not say you did not know whether he was colored or white? A.—Neither do I; I was at the jail, and employed to do this business; I heard from some one of the counsel—Ratcliffe, I think—that this man was to go with me; he followed us out to the gate, and, as I knew he was to go with me, I asked him to get into the carriage.

Q.—Did you inquire, or did anybody tell you, for what purpose this man was to accompany you to this house? A.—I inquired very little about it; I calculated that this man was to go with me.

Mr. Carlisle—That does not answer the question.

Witness—I hardly know how to understand you. (laughter;) nobody told me why that man was to accompany me to the house, nor did I ask anybody the reason why; I did not know what business I was to do after getting to the house; I knew I was to attend to some business.

Q.—What explained the business to you? A.—I found out myself after I got there.

Q.—It did not strike you before you got to the house? A.—It struck me before I got there.

Q.—Where did it strike you? A.—That is a nonsensical question. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carlisle—Not at all, Sir; you need not trouble yourself to express your opinion; I ask you where you were, when the idea struck you? A.—When I left the jail, I knew I was going to the house in Fifteenth-street, and when I entered the house I found the articles I have described and took them away.

Q.—Nobody instructing you to do so? A.—Yes, I was instructed to take them away by Mr. Ratcliffe; Mr. Magruder and Mr. Ratcliffe went with me, and told me to take possession of those things; this other man was there when we got there; have never seen that person before or since; I tried the front door, and he showed me round the back way and opened the shutter; he had not been there before; I thought we might find the back way open; I would like to have that man here, to see whether you could tell whether this man was white or colored; I carried the shawl to two or three persons, to see if they could recognize it; I carried it to Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Seeley; I went to the jail that morning of my own accord, and while there I was engaged in this business.

To Mr. Brady—Am not much acquainted with that neighborhood; don't know whether the houses are occupied by white or black people.

Mr. Magruder—When it was decided that counsel should visit the house it was agreed to take a policeman, and this man was suggested as the person to show the house.

Mr. Carlisle—Now you distinctly recollect that this man went to point out the locality of the house? A.—I do.

Witness was directed by counsel to go home for the other articles found.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RATCLIFFE.

Mr. Ratcliffe, one of the counsel, was placed on the stand, and related the circumstance of the visit to the house. He said they did not know at the time that this person [Crittenden, he believed] was a colored man, but somebody suggested that he was, and so they did not take him into the carriage.

Mr. Brady—Describe what you found there.

Witness—We found up there a bed all in confusion, and on that bed we found a shawl; thinking I had seen such a shawl in possession of Mr. Key, it was suggested that the officer take charge of the shawl; looking about we found a pair of gloves on the mantel, and a parcel of cigarettes; it was also suggested that he take charge of the gloves and so ab found there; cannot say that this is the same shawl, but it is like it; it was handed to Mr. Mann, and he was requested to take charge of it; I think Mr. Key resided in C street, about a mile from the house in Fifteenth-street; Mr. Key was a widower, with four or five children; they had often been in my house; Mrs. Key has been dead some four or five years.

Mr. Brady—That is all.

Mr. Ratcliffe to Mr. Carlisle, with mock politeness—Any question, Sir?

Mr. Carlisle—No, Sir. [Laughter.]

JOHN M. SEELEY, RECALLED.

John M. Seeley, recalled and examined by Mr. Brady—My attention was first called to the visits to the house in Fifteenth-street by Mr. Key and a lady between the middle of January and the beginning of February last; noticed Mr. Key and a lady go there frequently; the last occasion was on the 15th February; Mr. Key's outside garment was usually a steel-mixed gray sack, and on other occasions a plum colored coat; did not notice a shawl; saw Mr. Key put a key to the lock and walk in.

Q.—When Mr. Key and the lady were there the first time, had she walked with him? A.—I did not see her at any time except on foot; do not know that she had hold of his arm; did not see them come out on that occasion; it was between one and two o'clock; I noticed that after they went in the door was shut; the next occasion that I particularize was Saturday, the 12th of February; that was about the same hour.

Mr. Brady—Describe the whole incident.

Witness—I was going up Fifteenth-street; they were going up before me; was walking leisurely; as I passed the door of the house in Fifteenth-street, they stopped and went into the house; the lady, as she went in, drew down her veil and looked back at me, and I looked at her; I have known Mr. Key for years.

Q.—Did you observe whether the door was unlocked at that time? A.—He unlocked it; I presume he took out the key; saw them come out of the house that day; they were there about an hour or an hour and a half; they came out separately—the first; both came through the front door; some four or five minutes elapsed between her coming and his; she passed on toward her home, and he passed in the opposite direction; the only Sabbath I ever saw them go into the house was on the 20th of February; it was about one o'clock, or perhaps half past one; I saw him enter, but no lady with him; I immediately went up to a back room in the third floor of my house and looked out the window; I saw the same lady come up through the alley leading from K street to L, which forms rather a T; saw Mr. Key come to the back door, and walk down toward the gate, and they returned together to the house; to my certain knowledge this was Sunday, the 20th day of February; am not prepared to say how long they stayed on that occasion—perhaps an hour or an hour and a half; the lady came out the way she went in, but I did not see how Mr. Key came out; also saw her pass into the house the Wednesday or Thursday before Mr. Key's death; she passed in by the back gate; that was somewhere about two o'clock; did not see Mr. Key there at all that day; cannot state how long she remained, for I was compelled to leave on my own business; the house had been of unfortunate repute when I went to the neighborhood; the parties left, and the owner occupied it a short time; after he left it remained unoccupied till I saw Mr. Key and the lady go there.

Q.—Did you ascertain who the lady was? A.—I did.

Q.—How? A.—By going and seeing whether she was the person it was said she was; I went to see her about ten days after the fatal occurrence; I went to her residence, and saw she was the identical same person; *I went in company with my wife and daughter*, who had also noticed them; there was a gentleman present named Hart; the lady introduced as Mrs. Sickles is the person that came to the house in Fifteenth-street.

To Mr. Ould—*I passed that house daily; I saw this* lady's face three or four times, perhaps; think I saw her face every time she visited; her face was uncovered by a veil at all other times except the time when she threw it up; when I was looking from my back window she was perhaps seventy feet from me; the window was open and I saw her features distinctly; she appeared as if she was looking round to see whether anybody was looking at her; she did not throw her glance at the window where I was; on the 23d or 24th, when I saw her going through the alley on K street, I was at my own back gate; think she observed me then; she made no effort to conceal her features, but went straight up to the door; she had no veil over her face; *if I had met her walking on the avenue think I would have recognized her immediately*; had seen her passing about the city prior to that, and was told she was Mrs. Sickles; when she came to this house I thought it was the same person; am satisfied now that it was, because I went to their house and satisfied myself that it was she; I was told by hearsay that it was Mrs. Sickles; to satisfy myself that it was, I went to her house to see her, and that fully satisfied me.

To Mr. Graham—The walking was very bad, miry and muddy on some occasions when she came to the house; the alley-way is a very deep, marshy, muddy alley, so much so that the carts with coal could hardly get in; the walking was worse on those occasions than it has been for years before.

Mr Carlisle—You thought it an extraordinary place for any decent woman to go along?

Witness—I thought it an extraordinary place for anybody *to go along; the time I visited Mrs. Sickles'* house was about a week after Mr. Key's death; I went with my wife and daughter, through curiosity.

TESTIMONY OF SARAH ANN SEELEY.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Seeley, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—Is the wife of John M. Seeley; knew Mr. Key from a boy, when his father lived in Georgetown; saw Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles three different times on the 16th of February; the first time my attention was called to Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles, they were passing about the street, and the Police had a warrant against him; saw Officer Ginnity there, who stopped them in the evening; when I saw them it was dusk; they were passing Fifteenth-street as if going home; the first time I saw him on Mr. Gray's premises, he was carrying wood in his arms; the next time, he was in the alley, with a small roll in his hand, twisted, which might be paper; I only saw him once with wood in his arms; I once saw her on K street; I saw her come through the alley on Wednesday before Mr. Key was killed; this was about one o'clock; can't say how long she remained there; did not see her come out of the house; never saw her enter there but once, and then she went in alone; she was dressed in black silk the second time; the silk was dark brown, with narrow stripes, somewhat darker; cannot say whether they were black or bottle green; she had on a large velvet shawl, with twisted silk fringe and bugles, black bonnet and feathers, and a short black lace veil; the first day I saw her, she wore a white and black silk and worsted dress, and she always had on the same shawl; cannot say whether he wore an overcoat or sack; he had a small cane and keys in his hand, which rattled; I found out it was Mrs. Sickles for certain; for more than a week after the decease of Mr. Key I went to Mrs. Sickles', accompanied by my husband and daughter, and there identified her as the same; I was introduced to Mrs. Sickles by Mr. Hart; she recognized us immediately after we passed into the room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—When I recognized the rattling of the keys it was on L-street; Mrs. Sickles was with him at the time; I could not see them go in; my house is on L, and there was on Fifteenth I was in the back part of my house, in the second story; she wore a short veil on that occasion; I could distinguish her features; she looked like a person badly frightened.

Q.—How did she exhibit this? A.—I can't give the indications of fear; she looked as if she were severely threatened, judging from the manner she was walking and running after Mr. Key.

Q.—That is your impression? A.—It is; they were on the pavement immediately beneath us; my daughter called my attention to them; I did not pay as much attention to Mr. Key as I did to Mrs. Sickles; I had seen them on the morning of the 16th of February, about eleven o'clock, between three and four in the afternoon, and again in the dusk of the evening; this was the only day I saw them together.

To Mr. Brady—I did not know how long the House had been occupied; I only know it was occupied when I saw smoke coming from the chimney; did not see anybody else coming there after Mr. Key began to come there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—She always wore a splendid shawl; black velvet, silk fringe, with bugle trimmings; it was a large shawl; it came down low on her person; Mr. Hart received us at Mrs. Sickles' door; I told him what we came there for; I went to see her to be certain of knowing her; when people are summoned to Court they have to be particular.

The Court reminded the witness that she must answer the questions first, and then if she had anything to explain she could do so.

Witness begged pardon; it was the first time, she said, she was ever in Court; please excuse me this time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brady—No wonder you're frightened, seeing so many lawyers here.

Mr. Carlisle—The woman can beat us in talking.

Mr. Ratcliffe—It is well they can beat us in something.

Witness—Mr. Hart asked me whether Mrs. Sickles was the same person; I said I thought she was; Mrs. Sickles was in her chamber; she first recognized my daughter; it was in the morning between nine and ten o'clock; she repeated she saw Mr. Key pass in the back way.

Cross-examined—She repeated the description of Mrs. Sickles' dress; Mrs. Sickles asked my daughter whether she was not looking out of the window when she and Mr. Key passed by our house; my daughter replied in the affirmative.

James Ginnity, examined by Mr. Brady—Am a policeman; knew Mr. Key between five and seven years; knew Mrs. Sickles.

Q.—Did you ever observe Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles together in this city? If so, when and where? A.—On the 16th of February, I was standing at the north-eastern corner of Fourteenth and L streets, in company with several gentlemen; they remarked, "Here comes—"

The District-Attorney—Never mind that.

Witness—A remark was made, which attracted my attention to Mr. Key and the lady.

Mr. Brady—Describe their manœuvres.

Witness—They came down L-street to Sixteenth-street, then went up to K-street and up Fifteenth-street, north of L; I stopped to look after them, and as I thought they turned down L-street; I looked after them, and Mr. Key looked behind; he might have been in a little store on the corner, he peeped out, and drew in again; he came out and walked down the street, and I stepped up and spoke to him from one or two minutes on Fifteenth-street, between L and M; the lady was standing with him; I took a good look at her and went home; they went down Fifteenth-street; I do not know where; he had a small brass key twisting in his fingers; it was a key like this (a key in the lock, belonging to the door.)

Q.—Who was present besides you that day looking at this proceeding and observing it? A.—There was a great number of people on the steps of the doors and all along these streets.

Q.—Engaged in observing them? A.—Yes, engaged in observing them.

Q.—Did you at that time know it was Mrs. Sickles? A.—No, sir.

Q.—When did you discover it was Mrs. Sickles? A.—The following week or week after, I think; it was after the decease of Mr. Key; I was requested by one of the counsel for the defence to go and see if I could not recognize her; I went to Mr. Sickles' house; Mr. Hart asked me up stairs, and I went; I saw Mrs. Sickles, and recognized her as the lady I saw on Fifteenth-street; I know James Miller, Miles, T. Borland, David Welsh, Thomas Langley, Joseph Edwards and Wm. Prentice, and think all of them were present when I observed Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles; the lady I identified is the same lady all these persons saw.

To Mr. Ratcliffe—The walking was very bad that day; there were several persons besides those I have named, both white and black, standing at the doors and windows, watching Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles.

TESTIMONY OF MATILDA SEELEY.

Matilda Seeley, a bright, fair-haired girl of sixteen, sworn. Examined by Mr. Brady—Know Mr. Key; knew Mrs. Sickles; knew John Gray's house; saw Mrs. Sickles go in there once two weeks before Mr. Key's death; she went in alone by the alley; had seen her in company with Mr. Key in that neighborhood; saw her twice one day; the first time was between eleven and twelve, and the second time between three and four; when I saw her they were standing at the corner of Fifteenth and L street, and the second time at the second floor front window; saw Mr. Key go in once by the back way; afterwards saw Mrs. Sickles at her house, and she recognized me.

To Mr. Carlisle—Did not see either go into the house that day; the day I saw her go in was not the day I saw him go in.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. HASKIN.

The Hon. John B. Haskin, recalled—I remember a visit which I made to the house of Mr. Sickles at a time when there was a salad there; this was in April, 1858; Mr. Sickles had left the city the previous day for New-York or Albany; I called, at the request of Mr. Sickles, to see if his wife wanted anything.

Counsel—Relate the circumstance.

Mr. Haskin—A few days after Mr. Key had called at my house, to converse with me in regard to some correspondence, Mr. Sickles was called to New-York on business; before going, he came to my seat in the House of Representatives, and desired me, as having been familiar with himself and wife for years, to drop up occasionally and see his wife, and see if she wanted anything; the day following I had occasion to go with my children and wife to Georgetown, to get some shoes, and when we got opposite the President's house the request of Mr. Sickles occurred to me; I drove up to his door, helped my wife out in a hurry, rushed up stairs, opened the front door and the door of the little library without knocking; on entering the little library, I found Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key seated at a round table with a large bowl of salad on it; she was mixing it; there was a bottle of champagne and glasses on the table, (laughter, which was suppressed by the officers;) I excused myself for my abrupt entrance; Mrs. Sickles got up, blushed, and invited us to take a glass of wine with her; after sitting there for a moment, I hastened away with my wife; on entering the carriage, or immediately after entering it, my wife said (an attempt to interrupt witness being ineffectual) that "Mrs. Sickles was a bad woman."

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Key at that time in that room? A.—Very little; I think Mrs. Sickles on that occasion introduced my wife Mr. Key.

Q.—Did your lady ever visit there afterwards? A.—*No, Sir.*

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Key and Mrs. S. at any time after that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—Shortly after that, in riding through the cemetery, near Mr. Corcoran's country residence, I met Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles in the cemetery; saw them at the theatre once or twice, and once or twice on the avenue.

Q.—*You have alluded to this correspondence* and its termination. Did you speak to Mr. Key about it? A.—Mr. Key came to me and talked to me about it.

Mr. Carlisle—That does not strike us as material.

Mr. Brady wanted to show how Mr. Key expressed himself towards Mrs. Sickles, but would not insist on the question.

To Mr. Ould—This salad and champagne interview was between four and six in the afternoon.

Mr. Brady—I propose to ask how, after this correspondence between Mr. Sickles and *himself*, Mr. Key described Mrs. Sickles—how childlike she was, and how innocent, and what paternal relations he occupied toward her; that she was a mere child, and that he looked on her as a father. Is there objection to that.

Mr. Carlisle—Certainly. I had not the slightest objection that Mr. Haskin should pronounce the judgment of a virtuous matron on the conduct of this woman in April, 1858, though not strictly evidence, but I do not see what Mr. Key's description of Mrs. Sickles has to do with this case.

Mr. Brady—It is difficult for the defence to conceive what line of remark or argument the prosecution may pursue as to the relations between these parties. We know that when the relations between a man and a woman are called in question, suggestions frequently are made about a husband being too confiding, too indulgent, too kind, and that is *sometimes turned into* a pretext in extenuation of the act of the adulterer. I desire to show that Mr. Key had communicated to *Mr. Haskin, and intended Mr. Haskin to impress on* the mind of Mr. Sickles that Mr. Key claimed in regard Mrs. Sickles as a young person who stood towards him in the relation of a child, and that he was almost in the situation denominated in law in loco *parentis, and that to prevent any possible suspicion*, on the part of Mr. Sickles, that he (Key) could have towards that girl anything but honorable intentions, he made this declaration, which I refer to, and which was communicated to Mr. Sickles.

The Judge—It does not appear to me that anything Mr. Key said on the subject of his relations with Mrs. Sickles can be evidence on this trial.

Mr. Brady—Well, I have made the offer. It is understood, and I do not propose to argue it.

Mr. Graham—The Court will note our exception to its exclusion.

Mr. Carlisle to witness—You are not mistaken about the point of time. It is as long ago as April of last year that you found Mrs. Sickles entertaining Mr. Key in her own house, in the absence of her husband?

Witness—NO, Sir, I am not mistaken about the time.

Mr. Brady—Did you ever communicate to Mr. Sickles this fact which you have related on the stand?

Witness—Never, Sir.

Mr. Carlisle—She was mixing the salad for him?

A.—There was a large bowl containing salad, with a large wooden thing to fix it; she was using the wooden thing. (Laughter.)

Q.—Anything particular about that? A.—Nothing particular.

Q.—And the champagne was ordinary champagne? A.—Yes, ordinary champagne.

Mr. Ould—How much of it had disappeared? A.—I think about half had disappeared.

The Court at this point adjourned.

The Cruise of the War Steamer Brooklyn.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer on board:

UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN, VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

From Beaufort to St. Domingo we ran almost altogether under steam, as it was a continued calm, and her performance was perfectly satisfactory. From Aux Cayes to Aspinwall we ran under sail; the wind was fair, and she maintained a good character for steadiness. The air ports were open all the way. We came under canvas alone from Porto Bello to this place (Vera Cruz) in eight days, (good steamer time.) The ship sailed better than Sacramento, having made 11½ and 12 knots for hours together, with royals set. She tacks well; but with more width on yards, so as to carry her helm directly amidships, she would sail nearly a knot faster, and she would gain a high maximum of speed under favorable circumstances. She rides at anchor very easily, although we have the outside berth of the whole fleet of vessels; was lying here, and we certainly have the least motion; in fact, the *Sacramento* is pitching her halves today into the water all the time. She is certainly free from motion under all circumstances than any vessel I ever saw. If she only had another deck on her to divide the convenience for moving all our 8-inches for war and for working, she would be one of the finest ships in the world.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Name.	Sailing.	From.	For.